

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Indo-China Dilemma

EMPEROR Bao Dai is returning to Indo-China from his visit to France in anything but a triumphant state of mind. The French Government is going through the motions of putting him on the spot for the activities of the Vietnamese National Congress, which has itself tried to put him on the spot. The French Government's immediate concern is to avoid disaster during the current Assembly debate on Indo-China, but at the same time there exists the danger of increasing France's own difficulties at a later stage by putting too much pressure on Bao Dai at this time. The Emperor is certainly returning to his own country in a profoundly disappointed man. The Vietnamese Congress had been carefully prepared and contained a majority of his supporters, but these had not the courage to resist the pressure of the minority of young Tonkinese Nationalists who had come over from the Vietnamese, and whose simple tactics were to adopt an extreme position and to call anyone who opposed them traitors. The Congress has declined to assist Bao Dai in the negotiations with France but its leaders are insisting that it may stay in existence as a constituent assembly, for which purpose it was called. They have given him formal support, but at the same time have indicated that he can only remain in power as the prisoner of those whom he thought to control. In fact this might have been foreseen as the consequence of any success achieved in the purpose for which he was originally brought forward by the French—namely, to form a rallying point for non-Communist national feeling.

HAD this success been achieved earlier, there would have been less inclination to use the attitude of the Vietnamese Nationalists as an excuse for getting out of Indo-China irrespective of the consequences. The Congress was certainly not the first to point out that Vietnam would not be content with the definition of the French Union by the Constitution of 1946. The young Nationalists of Vietnam may, indeed, be thinking that France is lucky if she has the prospect of a Franco-Vietnamese Union on an equal footing to maintain her presence in the Far East, although from the point of view of a Frenchman who has only thought about the matter in terms of the expenditure of French blood and treasure, the return for the past seven years' effort may seem meagre. Future developments will to some extent depend on whether the French Government is asking the Vietnamese Government to accept Article 62 of the French Constitution as a description of the conditions under which the present war is inevitably conducted or as the essential characteristic of the French Union. This article lays it down that the Republic assumes the direction of policy for preparing and assuring the defence of the French Union. It is this that no Asian nationalists of today can accept as a principle, though with the enemy at the gate he might well accept the fact of French direction of the war as an immediate necessity. The question is whether a policy can be worked out and made acceptable in the short time available both in Saigon and in Paris which will permit the successful conduct of the war.

UN REPORT CONFIRMS ISRAELI AGGRESSION

Spy Ring Charge Against 4 Men

Berlin, Oct. 27. East German security police have arrested four East Berliners on charges of forming a spy ring, the East German news agency, ADN, said today.

The four, Kurt Sprockhof, Kurt Demut, Werner Klogewin and Gertrud Jus were arrested "in short time ago," ADN said.

The "East Bureau" of the West Berlin Trade Union Federation was alleged to have given them their orders and they were said to have operated among the building workers of the Stalin Allee—East Berlin show streets where blocks of flats are now being built.

The East Berlin riots of last June 17 began in the Stalin Allee.

ADN said the four had spread "illegal propaganda" on the building sites of Stalin Allee, collected espionage material and recruited more "agents" for the preparation of Fascist provocations.

It said investigations were going on.

West Berlin Trade Union officials dismissed the report as "nonsense". They said the East Bureau of the Trade Union had been founded to help East German building workers who fled to the West after the June riots.

Palace Audience

London, Oct. 27. Sir Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, was received in audience tonight by Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace.

O'Brien Becomes Working Man Again

Cuidad De Trujillo, Oct. 27. The "man without a country"—Michael Patrick O'Brien—arrived yesterday with permission from the Dominican Government to live here permanently.

O'Brien, a stateless person, shuffled back and forth in a ferry between Hongkong and Macao for nearly a year without being allowed to land by the British or Portuguese authorities.

He said on arrival here: "I am a working man and am highly delighted that I have been given an opportunity of again becoming a normal citizen."

Two months ago the International Refugee Organization rescued him from the ferry. He was granted a Brazilian visa in Hongkong, was flown to Europe and early in August sailed for Brazil. But at Rio De Janeiro, police stated that his papers were not in order and he was shipped back to Marseilles. He was

Standard Weapons Used In Raids

TNT Expertly Fired

New York, Oct. 27.

Major-General Vagn Bennike, Chief of Staff of the United Nations Palestine Truce Organisation, presented a report to the Security Council today stating that "between 250 and 300 well-trained Israeli soldiers" had carried out the recent attack at Qibya, on the Jordan border.

Major-General Bennike's report was in the form of a memorandum from the Acting Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission, Commander E. H. Hutchinson, of the United States Navy, who listed evidence which "led to my conviction that Israeli military forces" carried out this attack.

Commander Hutchinson added: "As a breakdown of this figure, I would say at least 225 men took part in the actual raid inside Qibya."

Major-General Bennike said Commander Hutchinson quoted witnesses to the Qibya attack as describing the attackers as "Israelis in military uniform with full equipment."

Commander Hutchinson referred to the finding of shells from an 81 mm mortar, which he said was the standard weapon of the Israeli Army, and to the use of Bangalore torpedoes to blast openings in barbed wire fences surrounding Qibya.

Commander Hutchinson also listed the use of TNT demolition bombs "in quantity" and "with expert results."

Two-inch mortars had also been used against Qibya. "This is also standard military equipment and we have discovered no case that would indicate that this weapon is used by other than military forces," he added.

Commander Hutchinson further noted the use of specially-manufactured incendiary bombs to destroy a lorry inside Qibya. The necks and trigger attachments of these bombs were found near a buried vehicle.

He said "this type of bomb was used by Israeli military forces to burn a field of grain inside Jordan on May 28, 1953."

WELL PLANNED
Commander Hutchinson's report continued:

"Evidence noted indicated the raid was well planned and carried out by men expertly trained in the fundamentals of sudden and sustained attack."

"It seems highly improbable that other than active military forces could have carried out the raid without suffering heavy casualties from their own fire or from explosions of their demolition charges."

The approach to these villages from inside Israel was through an area protected by Israeli military forces and no group of the size employed in Qibya could move into the area or withdraw undetected, the statement concluded.

Commander Hutchinson explained that his estimate of 225 men taking part in the actual raid inside Qibya was considered an absolute minimum.

He said it must be noted that statements of witnesses and evidence found pointed out that the village of approximately 15,000 inhabitants was simultaneously attacked from three sides.

"In addition to the force used at Qibya, at least one section of eight or nine men was used to raid Shuqba Village and it is also estimated that at least one platoon from a heavy weapons company was engaged in the operation against Burus."

General Bennike commented: "Technical arguments given by Commander Hutchinson in the memorandum appear to be convincing." He said the Qibya incident and others should be considered, not as isolated incidents, but as "culminating points or high fever marks."

They indicated that tension had increased to breaking-point.

Paralysed Man's Achievement

Although paralysed after a fall from a flying trapeze, the French acrobat Etienne Marchel walks on his hands down the 300 steps of the famous Montmartre staircase, Paris, with the Sacre Coeur in the background.—London Express.



Detained PPP Leaders Sent To Georgetown

Georgetown, Oct. 27.

Five leaders of the People's Progressive Party, detained during the weekend were brought here by car in the early hours of this morning to avoid incidents, it was announced today.

The five men, including Mr Sidney King, former Minister of Communications and Works, had been held in cells at New Amsterdam, about 100 miles from Georgetown, since their detention by police on sugar estates in that region.

Earlier today it was announced that the five men would be detained indefinitely under the emergency regulations by order of the Governor, Sir Alfred Savage.

The announcement said the Governor was satisfied they constituted "a threat to public safety," and that intimidation was preventing witnesses coming forward.

Deputy Police Commissioner Dick Whittingham told reporters that except their liberty would be restricted, they would live a normal life during detention "as inmates during the war." They would be allowed to see lawyers and relatives.

The other four men detained are Rory Westmaas, officially described as a Communist "spy," Martin Carter, Samuel Lachmansingh and Adjoon Singh, members of the Colonial House of Assembly.

TWO RELEASED

Two other PPP men detained during the weekend, Soondial Kwall and Coolan, have been released.

The official announcement said the five men would be detained indefinitely stated: "The Governor is satisfied by their past conduct and recent activities that these persons constitute a threat to public safety and order."

The statement added that the Governor had also an advisory committee consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr Carlos Gomes, and Mr H. A. M. Beckles to hear objections against detention orders.

"The Governor regret that, owing to widespread intimidation and the fear of victimisation, grave difficulty has been experienced in obtaining evidence of eye witnesses to offences which have been committed," the statement continued.

Police reported today that an attempt to derail a train yesterday morning failed when a railway employee, found two dog spikes—bolts used for pinning the bottom rail to the sleepers—wedged between the expansion joint of the rail.—Reuter.

Trieste: Dulles Discusses Conference Possibilities

PURPOSE OF 'WORKING PARTY' IN LONDON

Washington, Oct. 27.

The Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, believes a five-power conference on Trieste might well begin here before the turning over of the administration of Zone A is completed.

Mr Dulles made this statement at a news conference today. He said he believed the sooner a Trieste conference began the better it would be. He added that conversations were now going on in Belgrade and Rome with the purpose of paving the way for a meeting of Italy, Yugoslavia, France, Great Britain and the United States on measures that might lead to a final peaceful solution of the controversy.

There is at work now in London, the Secretary continued, an Anglo-American "working party" which is charged with preparing the technical details involved in withdrawing British and American troops and turning over Zone A to Italian control.

He emphasised, however, that the London talks were not diplomatic negotiations. "The two governments will continue to keep in close touch with one another about the general international situation," said Mr Dulles.

The Secretary's informal discussion of the Trieste situation was touched off by a question on the purpose of the trip to London made by a State Department official, Mr Homer Byington.

LONDON AGREEMENT
Mr Dulles said Mr Byington went to London as part of an Anglo-American working party organized to discuss the technical aspects of implementing the October 8 decision to turn over Zone A to Italian administration. The three Foreign Ministers, during their recent meeting in London, agreed that such a working party was necessary, Mr Dulles added.

He reminded reporters that the United States, Great Britain and Italy reached an agreement in London in 1950 concerning the civil administration of Zone A, designating certain responsibilities to the civil authorities, retaining others for the occupying forces and so forth. He said a number of political and economic points in administration must be worked out before the transfer could take place.

Mr Dulles apparently was trying to make guarded responses to questions touching on the delicate relations between Yugoslavia and Italy.

He referred reporters to the October 8 statement and the hope that it would lead to a final peaceful solution of the Trieste problem. He said efforts to this end had run into considerable difficulty.

The whole matter attracts a high degree of emotion, he remarked. Nevertheless, the matter is being explored in the hope that a final and peaceful solution can be found.

Mr Dulles disclosed that the military staff talks in Southern Europe and here during the summer and early autumn were the occasion for the Anglo-American decision to turn over Zone A to Italy.

He said that, as a result of the Greek, Turkish and Yugoslav conversations and the staff talks here between Yugoslav military officials and representatives of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff and NATO, it was learned that creation of a solid strategic front in Southern Europe against possible Soviet bloc aggression was not possible without a solution of the Trieste problem.

GORDIAN KNOT
In view of this, the United States felt that the time had come to cut the Gordian knot, Mr Dulles said.

He said also that France was a party to the staff talks here, but was not included in the initial formulation of the October 8 decision because it had no troops in Trieste. He pointed out that France was now taking part in efforts to reach a final solution.

Mr Dulles stressed that the United States was not disposed to back down on that decision. But he recognised that it was a barebone decision which in itself would not constitute a final and peaceful solution.—United Press.

48-HOUR STRIKE
Some 300,000 workers and white collar employees of the Italian chemical industry today began a 48-hour strike called by the trade unions of all shades of political opinion as a movement for higher salaries and bonuses.

It was the second such nationwide strike in the chemical industry since 1945.—France-Press.

Which drink improves your looks?

Do you know that as you sip your glass of cool, clear, lime juice, you are giving yourself a natural beauty treatment? For lime juice purifies the blood, helps to keep complexion clear and youthful, eyes bright and sparkling. Drink a glass of lime juice night and morning and you'll look and feel the better for it. As for the family, they'll agree that daily lime juice is just what a health rule should be!

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Purely and simply the juice of the world's most thirst-quenching citrus fruit. The best lime juice is made by Rose's, who grow their own limes. The juice, filtered and sweetened, provides a natural and delicious fruit drink. To be sure of getting the real thing, ask specially for Rose's.

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The best you can buy is Rose's

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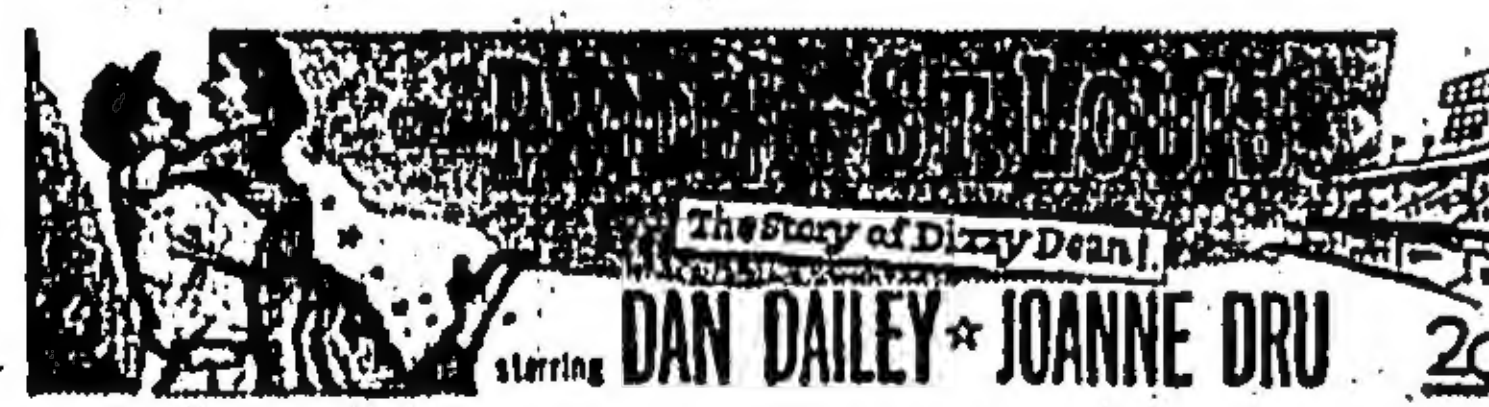
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BAO DAI CONFRONTED BY POLITICAL CRISIS

Military Campaign May Be Affected

Saigon, Oct. 28.
Bao Dai, Vietnam Head of State, arrives home here today from France at the peak of a political crisis which threatens to affect the whole future of the Indo-Chinese war against the Communist-led Vietminh.

Atomic Cloud Expected

Sydney, Oct. 27.
The radio-active cloud from the atomic explosion at Woomera yesterday will probably pass over Sydney (population about 1,500,000) by Wednesday afternoon or Thursday, according to press reports.

The Professor of Physics at Sydney University, Mr. Harry Messel, said a constant check for radio-activity over Sydney was being made at the University.

Radio-active clouds from the first Woomera explosion earlier this month bypassed Canberra (population about 250,000). China Mail Special.

Bishop's Suggestion

London, Oct. 27.
The Bishop of Derby, Dr. A. E. J. Warburton, suggested today that pedestrians "walking" on the roads, and especially on country roads, which are unfit, ought to be required to carry lights. He was talking on road safety. China Mail Special.

Briton's Expulsion

Tehran, Oct. 27.
David Walker, correspondent of the London News-Chronicle, whose expulsion from Iran had been ordered, left today. France-Press.

LEE GREAT WORLD

TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

What would you do...

if you had a TREE that grew \$5 and \$10 BILLS?
Mrs. Baker had a TREE that did! And this is the story of the RIOT it started!

It GROWS ON TREES

Another unusual COMEDY from the Studio that gave YOU "Harvey" and "Frankie"

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***** NEXT CHANGE *****

THE LAST WORD IN THE WILD AFRICAN THRILLS

BELOW THE SAHARA

***** ALSO *****

SHAGGY RULER OF THE ROCKIES!

BEAR COUNTRY

***** ALSO *****

SHAGGY RULER OF THE ROCKIES!

BEAR COUNTRY

Recent events have shown many Vietnamese so enthusiastic about winning independence that, in the opinion of observers here, they appear to forget the danger of their country being overrun by the Vietminh and put under Communist domination if French troops leave.

Bao Dai, who has spent the summer in France negotiating about the independence which Vietnam has been promised within the framework of the French Union, must tackle immediately, it is felt here, the new situation caused by a surprise motion passed unanimously by the Vietnamese National Congress 12 days ago.

This demanded independence for Vietnam outside the French Union—with the French having no special privileges or responsibilities here.

The resolution was later amended to read that Vietnam would not remain within the French Union "in its present form."

Observers believe that the resolution, though spontaneous and possibly over-hastily framed, reflected the mood of many Vietnamese in north and south—and not only political extremists. Bao Dai, it is felt, cannot ignore this demonstration of public opinion. But he believes, like many Vietnamese moderates, that the way to independence lies through co-operation with the French.

As he was in France when the resolution was passed, he is aware of the shock it gave the French and of the danger that French public opinion may demand an abandonment of the costly Indo-Chinese war.

It is expected that Bao Dai may renege his Cabinet to give greater responsibility to the Nationalists, whose popular support is growing.

But it is not known whether the strongly pro-French Prime Minister, Mr. Nguyen Van Tu, will agree to strong Nationalist representation in his Cabinet. France-Press.

BRITISH COMMENT

Manchester, Oct. 27.
The Manchester Guardian today urged France to hold on to the conception of real independence for Indo-China as the only possible future basis of a fruitful relationship with Vietnam.

These were critical days for France in her handling of the political situation in Indo-China, this Liberal newspaper said.

Those Vietnamese who wanted to achieve nationhood with France's help and not under Communist domination were demanding ultimate independence in the fullest sense of the term.

"They want membership of the French Union to be made compatible with full independence."

The immediate reaction in France seems to have been one of anger although a calmer mood seems now to be prevailing.

The first reaction was a short-sighted one," the Manchester Guardian claimed. "For it is no crime to desire complete independence, and the Vietnamese leaders who are putting forward the demand could not do less even if they wished to."

NO SURE ANCHOR.
"Such influence as they possess over the people of Vietnam is bound up irrevocably with the idea."

"There is no sheet-anchor in Indo-China which could hold against the flood-tide of Communist propaganda the conception of independence," the Manchester Guardian claimed.

"It is surely the idea which France herself should grasp and hold on to as the only possible future basis of a fruitful and friendly relationship with Vietnam."

"There is a growing realisation of all this in some French quarters, but it seems to be too little reflected in the French Government's latest note to Bao Dai."

There is apparently much insistence on loyalty—as if any attempt to define the French Union on any but France's terms were disloyalty—but very little seems to have been said about readiness to discuss the nature of the Union as between equal partners.

"The latest reports of a less imperious attitude are welcome."

The Ideal Policeman

Amsterdam, Oct. 27.
The ideal policeman, according to Rotterdam's Chief Police Commissioner, Mr. H. Sital, "should be as expert as a professor, pliable as a rubber, transparent as a crystal, tenacious as a fish, smartly dressed as a fish, smartly dressed as Anthony Eden, swift as a bullet, breaking Dutch (Olympic athlete) and with a sense of humour like Danny Kaye."

Finally, he should be willing to put up with a small salary, he said.—China Mail Special.

Protest To U.S. Repeated

London, Oct. 27.
Warsaw Radio said tonight that Poland had protested for the second time to the United States at the seizure of the 8,000-ton Polish tanker, Praca, by a Chinese Nationalist patrol boat off Formosa on October 5.

A Polish note delivered to the United States Ambassador in Warsaw on October 21 accused the United States Government of "practical action" and of being directly concerned with the seizure of the vessel.

(In an earlier note, Poland said two aircraft, one of them bearing the recognition marks of the United States Air Force, circled over the Praca for an hour before the ship was "forcibly" dragged to Keelung harbour, South Formosa.)

Poland then said she was compelled to make the United States Government "responsible for this act of violence."

The latest Polish note is in reply to the United States note of October 20 in which all charges of the first Polish note were repudiated.

The latest Polish note said the American note did "not contain any reply" to the first Polish charges that the United States Government "exercised full and absolute control over" the Nationalists in Formosa "in the political, military and economic field."

"The United States cannot deny that they gave and continue to give full support to that clique and have been supplying them with naval and air equipment for years."

It was because of this support that the "Chinese" Kailash clique "was able to carry out practical actions on the sea," the note added.—Reuters.

Drive Against Vice In London Ordered By Home Secretary

London, Oct. 27.
An all-out "war" on London's homosexuals, prostitutes and call girls has been ordered by Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, the Home Secretary.

The Home Office is securing the co-operation of Scotland Yard and London Magistrates in taking stronger action against men and women guilty of every form of sexual offence.

This action has been taken against a background of steadily increasing prostitution and male perversion in London.

The number of prostitutes in London has now reached the all-time high of more than 10,000, according to police estimates. And convictions for sexual offences now exceed 5,000 a year, compared with the immediate pre-war figure of 2,300.

The intensified "war" on vice is initially taking four forms.

1. A clean up of the "call girl" racket.
2. A detailed police probe of bogus "photographic and modelling clubs," "hostess agencies," "massage centres," and "introduction clubs."
3. Stricter and more frequent police action against street prostitution.
4. Co-ordinated action by Magistrates who have now tended to have independent views on how to deal with various types of sex offenders, particularly homosexuals.

Later the Government may introduce fresh legislation to put "teeth" into this new, and often embarrassing, by giving Magistrates extra powers to deal with prostitutes and homosexuals.

At present, they can only impose a minimum fine of £2 on prostitutes, who regard it as a light, irregular form of "income tax."

There may also be legislation in the next session of Parliament directed against the mushroom "agencies" who offer sex and perversion under the cloak of normal activities.—China Mail Special.

TO-DAY ONLY **Queens** AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.

HELD OVER — ONE MORE DAY

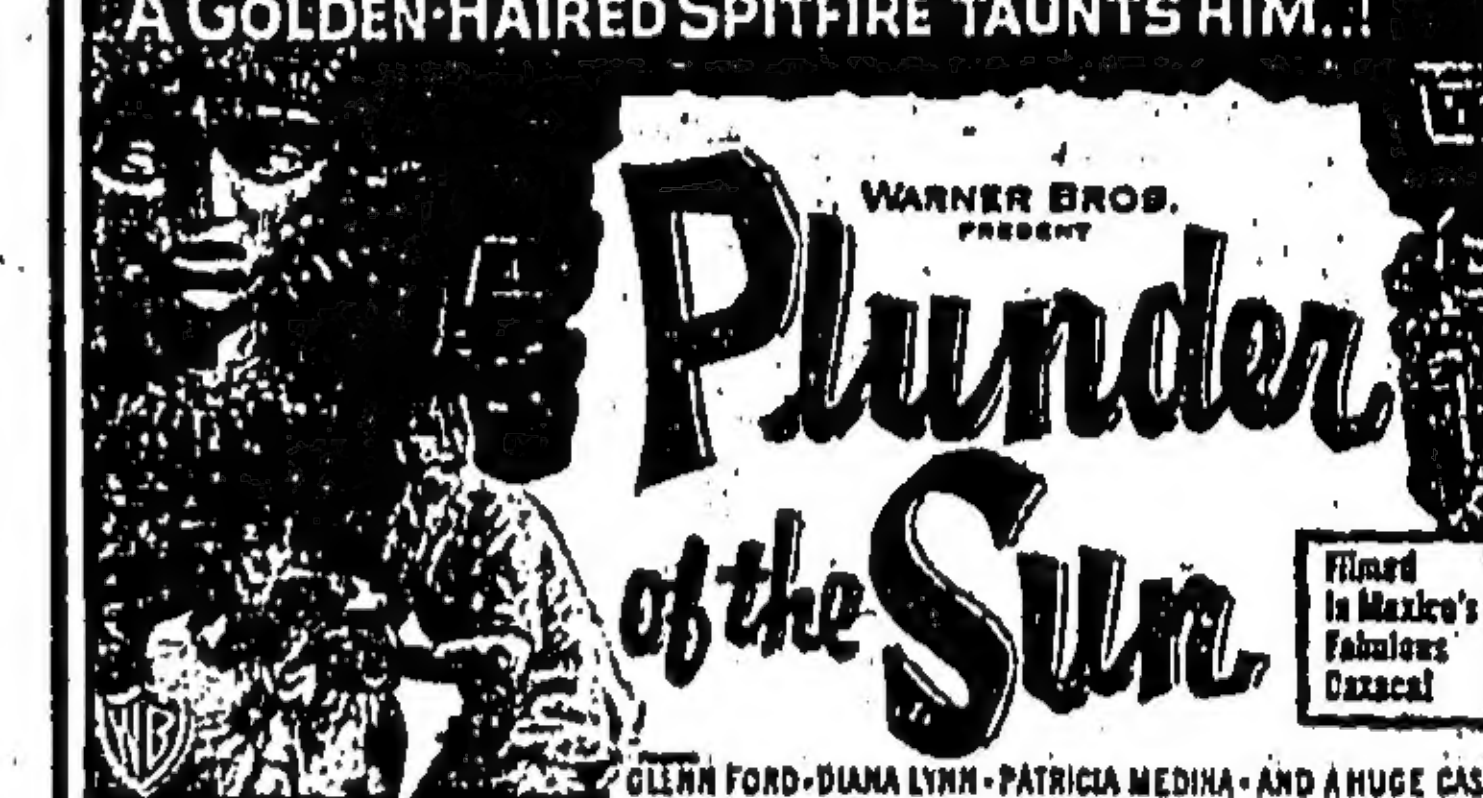
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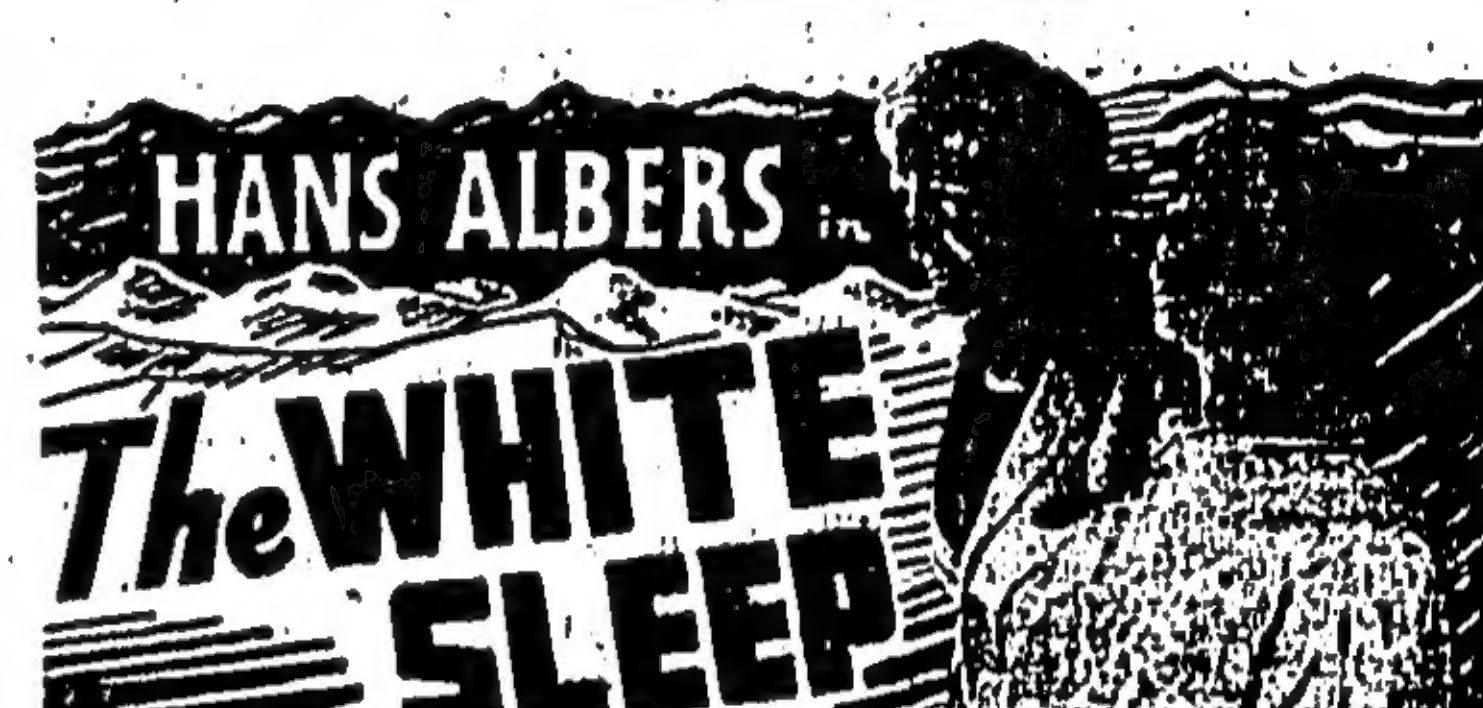
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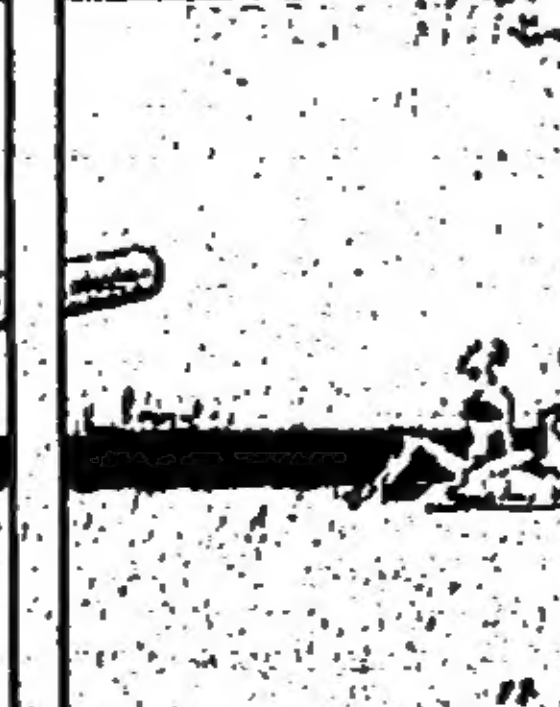
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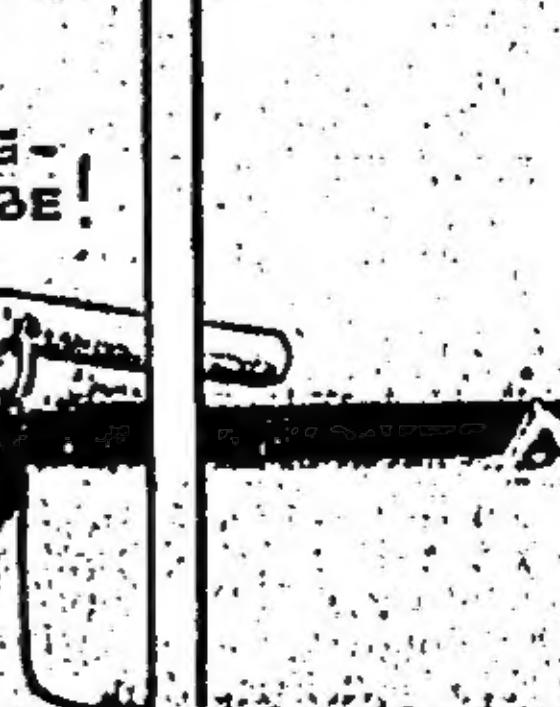
Perky peep



POP



POP



POP



POP



Compromise Suggested As Trieste Solution: Feeler By Dulles

Washington, Oct. 27.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, today hinted at a possible compromise plan to overcome both Italian and Yugoslav difficulties about attending a five-power conference to settle the Trieste question.

Graphic Border Exploit

Graz, Oct. 27.

The 34-year-old Hungarian refugee to cross into the British zone of Austria told a graphic story of his exploit to an Agence France-Presse correspondent today.

He is 24-year-old Laszlo Marothly, who is now under treatment in a hospital in Graz with his 20-year-old wife after sleeping on a mine near the frontier.

Marothly said he had previously crossed the iron curtain, but returned to fetch his young wife. They were about a dozen yards from the frontier when they took on a mine, which tore off his right foot and slightly injured his wife.

He gave a map of the region to his wife, and asked her to go to Austria for help. When she did not return, Marothly, despite his wounds, crawled to border, where he was found by Austrian customs men.

They took him to a hospital in the Soviet Zone. The hospital chief said that he would die if not taken immediately to the hospital at Graz for an operation. The Russians gave their consent, and Marothly found himself on free territory—France-Presse.

At present the three Western Powers, Italy and Yugoslavia are all in principle in favour of holding such a conference.

The conference, however, was held up because of Italian and Yugoslav differences over the time it should take place.

Italy insists that it should not be held until the United States and Britain have implemented their decision of October 8 to evacuate their troops from Zone A of Trieste and hand over that zone to the Italians.

The Italian contention is that only then will Italy be able to discuss the Trieste question from a position of "parity" with Yugoslavia, which already occupies and administers Zone B of Trieste.

Yugoslavia insists that the conference should take place before the October 8 decision has been implemented. Otherwise, the Yugoslavs contend, there is no point in having a conference since the partition of Trieste will have been carried out without Yugoslavia's consent.

Mr. Dulles today took up a position almost half way between the positions of the Italians and the Yugoslavs. He said the conference could take place either before or after the implementation of the Anglo-American decision of October 8, but in the course of it.

WOULD TAKE TIME

He pointed out that it would take considerable time for the 7,000 American and British troops there to wind up their affairs and withdraw. He tactfully omitted any reference to the replacement of these troops by Italian forces and the

formal handing over of Zone A to the Italians.

If, as he appeared to think, it would take several weeks or months to carry out the evacuation, there would be plenty of time to hold a five-power conference.

Like most compromises Mr. Dulles' proposal has something in it for both sides, but also something which both sides may be expected to resist strongly. Everything depends upon whether both sides are themselves willing to make compromises to bring about a temporary settlement of the Trieste question, which may in time lead to or become a peaceful and final settlement.

There was no indication in Mr. Dulles' remarks at his press conference today that Britain and the United States were retreating from their decision to evacuate Zone A, although Mr. Dulles refused to say whether the evacuation could be completed this year.

U.S. ANXIETY

Mr. Dulles gave evidence of his anxiety that a conference should take place as soon as possible and his belief that it was not essential for the Italians to have completely taken over Zone A before the conference took place.

This position obviously pleases the Italians.

On the other hand, the Italians may be expected strongly to resist any discussion at the conference, which presupposes that the Administration of Zone A might not be handed over to them after the Anglo-American forces are evacuated.

And the Yugoslavs may be expected to resist any suggestion that the Trieste administration must be handed over to the Italians, or that the formal handing over take place before the conference has reached decisions.—China Mail Special.

M.P. EXPELLED

Trieste, Oct. 27. The Allied Military Government today expelled "for reasons of public order" an Italian Neo-Fascist Member of Parliament who had wanted to hold a press conference.

The expelled deputy is Fabio de Felice, 27, one of two Neo-Fascist demonstrators who were injured here in a bomb explosion in March last year.

Signor de Felice had planned to meet pressmen in a local hotel this evening. When the journalists arrived, a spokesman for the deputy said he had been expelled.

Allied Military Government officials would make no immediate comment on the matter.—Reuter.

New Catholic Bishop In Poland

London, Oct. 27. Warsaw Radio reported tonight that a new Roman Catholic Bishop was enthroned in Wloclawek (Central Poland) last Sunday.

The new Bishop, Professor Antoni Pawlowski, was nominated by the Holy See and approved by the Polish Government. Warsaw Radio added.

Passing Of A Paradise

Hughtown, Solly Isles, Oct. 27. The first income tax inspectors in the history of the Solly Isles landed here today—and the once tax-free islanders mourned the passing of their paradise.

An aeroplane brought the revenue men from the mainland to Hughtown in the Solly Isles, off southwest England. Their coming followed the insertion of a clause in the last British budget putting an end to the islanders' simple taxless life.

The tax inspectors held a meeting this morning promising the islanders that they would do their best to help them get the full allowances to which they were entitled, and advising them to keep books of some sort so that a correct assessment could be made.

One islander commented: "I've got to keep accounts for the first time in my life." The Solly Isles had escaped income tax "owing to defective assessment machinery," the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. R. A. Butler, explained last April.—China Mail Special.

RAF Demonstrates British Version Of The Napalm Bomb

London, Oct. 27.

A new British weapon, derived directly from the napalm bomb in Korea, was demonstrated today during NATO air manoeuvres at the Senneberger proving grounds near Paderborn in West Germany, it was announced here.

Four of the bombs were dropped by the Royal Air Force on a target of 200 square metres.

A huge cloud of fire, 50 metres high, followed the bursting of each bomb and everything within 200 metres was destroyed by fire.

Britain is also making great strides in her guided rocket programme, it was revealed today.

The Minister of Supply, Mr. Duncan Sandys, said that the guided rocket programme at the Woomera proving grounds in Australia would continue to receive high priority from both the British and Australian Governments.

Answering Labour M.P., Mr. Woodrow Wyatt, in the House of Commons, Mr. Sandys said: "The primary purpose of my recent visit to Australia was to review with the Australian Government the scheme for the development of guided rockets which is being jointly undertaken by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and Australia."

Mr. Sandys added that the Woomera research and testing centre had become the "finest weapon testing ground in the world" and that both Governments had agreed that this "important defence project" should be treated as a joint enterprise.

Within the space of a few years, said Mr. Sandys, the Australian authorities had, in an almost uninhabited area, created extensive weapon-trial installations and a comprehensive organisation to operate them.

This organisation, he added, included assembly shops, launching gear, observation posts, electronic control instruments and other highly scientific equipment. Airfields and hangars capable of receiving the largest types of modern bombers had also been constructed, he revealed.—France-Presse.

REFUSAL BY DULLES

Washington, Oct. 27. The Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, declined today to say how or on what terms the United States economic aid to Israel would be restored.

Mr. Dulles, asked at his press conference about conditions under which the aid would be resumed, declined to reply directly on the grounds that no definite decision on economic aid to Israel had been made from funds voted this year by Congress.

He did not want to discuss the Israel situation because it was being debated before the United Nations Security Council.—Reuter.

Musician's Record

Lisbon, Oct. 27. Silvino de Silva, 25, played the Portuguese guitar 10 hours without stopping, to set a new record, in the lobby of a Nazare tourist hotel.—United Press.

100,000 Alcoholics In Britain

London, Oct. 28.

Britain has 100,000 chronic alcoholics and 400,000 excessive drinkers, stated a doctor in today's issue of the Family Doctor, a popular medical monthly.

He said there were enough alcoholics in the country to handicap its capacity to survive as a first-class nation because of their illness and loss of productivity.

But the problem here is less than in the United States where the percentage of alcoholics is three and a half times as high, he added. And in France, Chile and Switzerland it is well over five times as high.

"We have avoided the dangers and stupidities of complete prohibition," commented the doctor writing under the name of G.K. Selborne.

"Yet in a matter of less than 50 years, we no longer see mothers who are suckling babies drinking themselves silly, or working men who spend most of their wages in drink while their families live on charity."

What makes a drunk? Dr. Selborne pinned the answer down to two sets of influences:

1. He is a man with a problem, and
2. He has prescribed for his own trouble and the answer down to two sets of influences:

It could just as well be opium or marijuana, or phenobarbitone, or chocolate puffs," the doctor added.

And the treatment? Essentially you must first get both the craving—and the alcohol—out of his system. Then you must build him up.—China Mail Special.

NEW CONCORDAT RATIFIED

Vatican City, Oct. 27.

The Holy See and Spain today ratified the Concordat signed by them two months ago, replacing the 1951 Concordat signed by the Spanish Republic in 1931.

The preamble of the new Concordat said it was intended to regulate relations of the two parties "in conformity with the law of God and the Catholic tradition of the Spanish nation."—Reuter.

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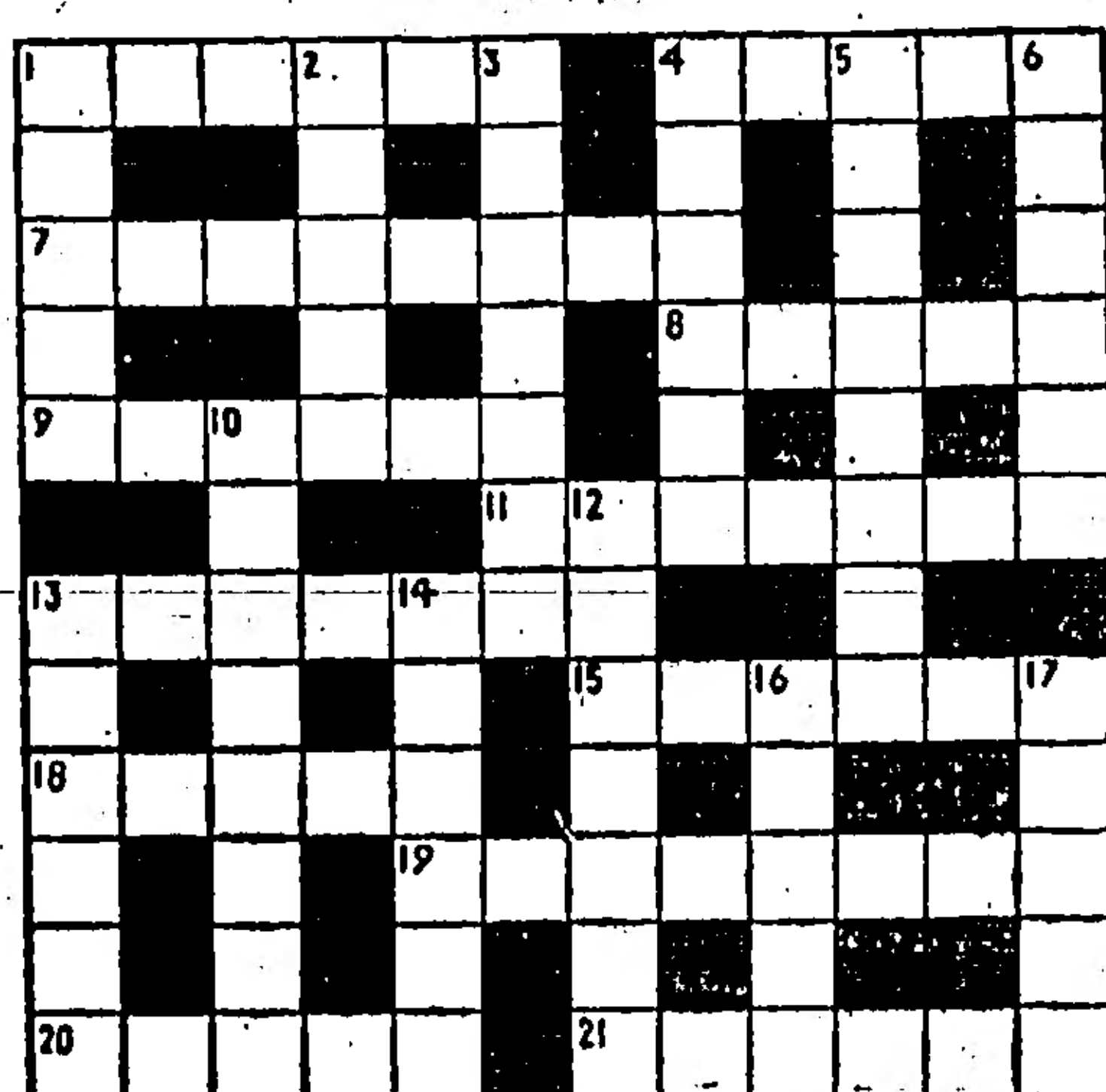
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ACROSS

- 1 Very hot (6).
- 2 Marriages (5).
- 3 From blame (8).
- 4 Measure of purity of gold (5).
- 5 Stringed instrument (6).
- 6 Syrup (7).
- 7 Different (7).
- 8 Clergyman (6).
- 9 Attack (5).
- 10 Geometrical figure (8).
- 11 Scorch (5).
- 12 Drowsy (6).

DOWN

- 1 Noise of plucked strings (5).
- 2 Perch (5).
- 3 Amuses (7).
- 4 Part of the body (6).
- 5 Raised walks (8).
- 6 Hurry (6).
- 7 Enrichment (8).
- 8 Mends (7).
- 9 Sags (6).
- 10 Baby's toy (6).
- 11 Wash out (5).
- 12 Poor (5).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Oslo, 4 Rattles, 8 Feet, 9 Huff, 10 Borders, 11 Erin, 12 Sown, 14 Decrees, 17 Trade, 18 Haste, 22 Munages, 28 Lead, 29 Pen, 28 Stagger, 29 Urge, 30 Avid, 31 Prelate, 32 Ewer, Down: 1 Stupor, 3 Offend, 4 Rabid, 5 Atones, 6 Tudor, 7 Erie, 12 Stem, 13 Wain, 15 Eagle, 16 Shed, 18 Repeat, 20 Allude, 21 Tangle, 23 Actor, 24 Angel, 25 Scree.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ISAAC STERN, like SOLOMON, has been creating a sensation in Japan. He is one of the world's greatest violinists. Four weeks ago it came to my knowledge that he was visiting Japan and would come through Hongkong on his way to Europe. From then on I tried to contact him through New York and Japan but with no success. To cut a long story short, my efforts only bore fruit yesterday, when Isaac Stern himself spoke to me on the telephone from Tokyo and promised me he would give a recital during the 48 hours he will be here. My explanations are necessary for music lovers who might be bewildered at this short notice. Isaac Stern will give one recital at the EMPIRE THEATRE on Wednesday, 4th November, 1953, at 6 p.m. Admission prices are \$20, \$15 and \$10. Booking commences to-morrow at the EMPIRE THEATRE and their Town Booking Office, Shell House (side lane).

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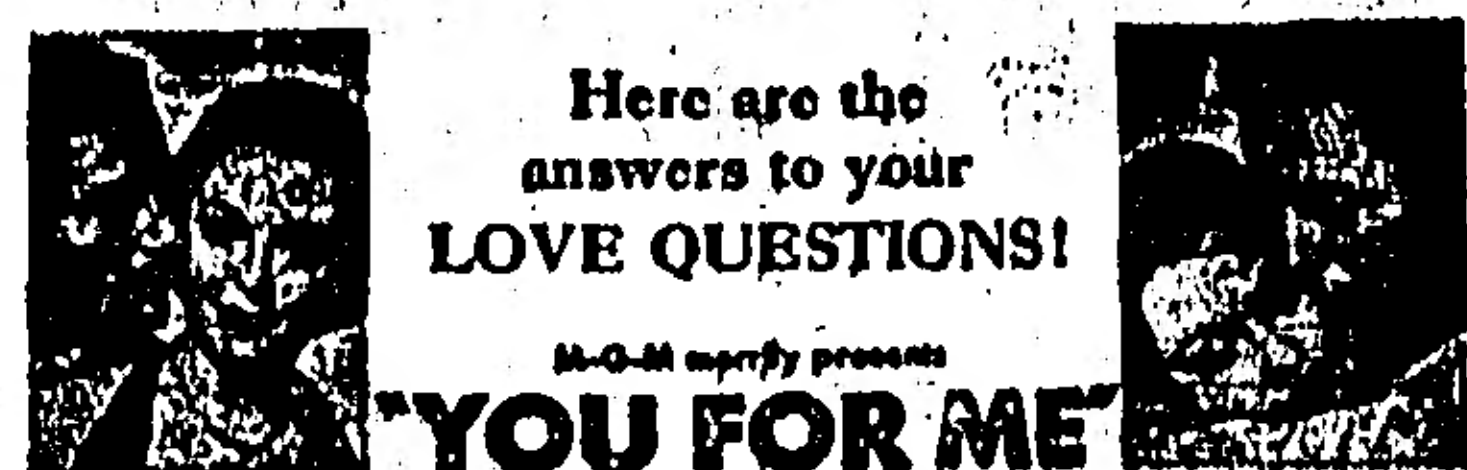
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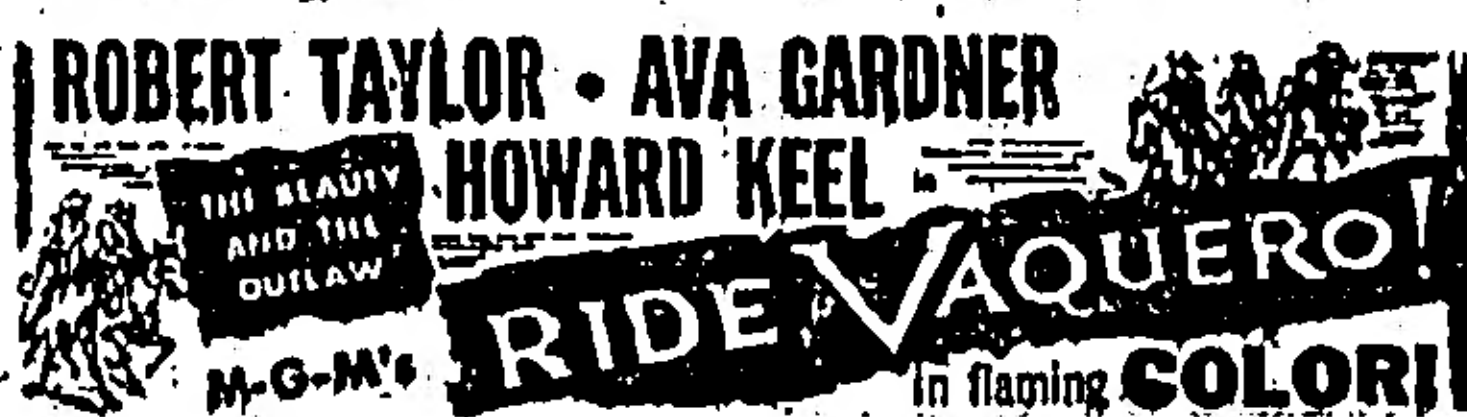
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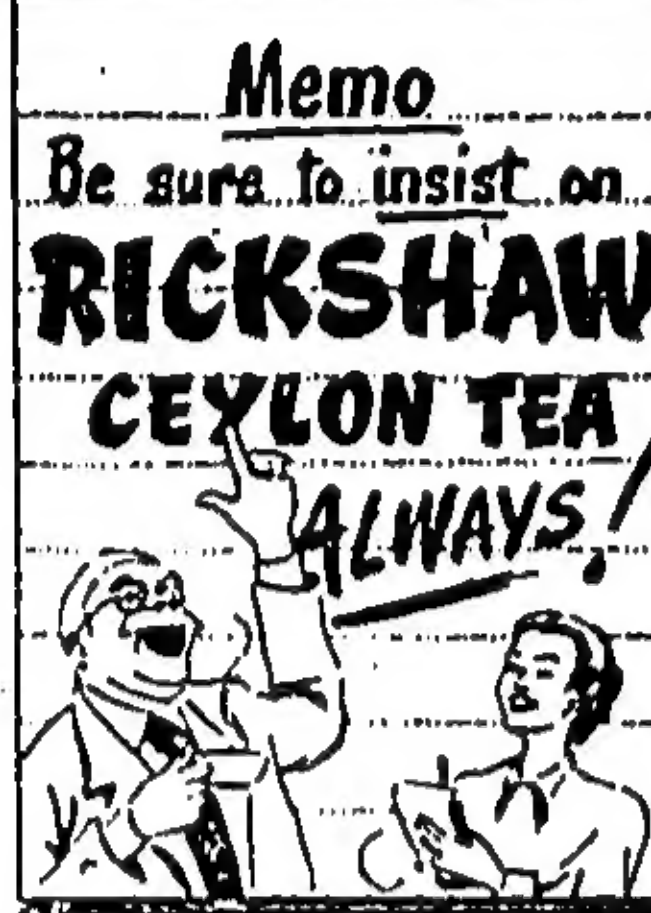
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"I know just how you feel—having to talk nice to 'em. I'm a butcher."

London Express Service

A GLOSSARY OF FALLACIES

By Ghita Ionescu

Ghita Ionescu, a Rumanian economist now living in London, is Vice-Chairman of the emigre International Federation of Free Journalists. He took a leading part in the submission to the United Nations of memoranda on Press Freedom and Human Rights and in 1952 appeared before the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labour, giving evidence about forced labour in countries behind the Iron Curtain. He frequently broadcasts over BBC wavelengths.

IN any discussion with a Communist there always comes a stage at which, if he is sincere, he will admit that, from a purely political standpoint, democracy may still be considered superior to the "transitional" dictatorship of the proletariat; but he will hasten to add that, whatever the political shortcomings of Communist societies in this phase may be, from the economic point of view, which is without doubt the "determining" one, they represent the end of human exploitation and economic uncertainty.

When I hear such statements, I immediately think that surely everyone must know by now that, even from the economic viewpoint, the Communist regimes, as we have seen them at work in Eastern Europe, have failed as utterly and as ignominiously as they have failed from the political viewpoint.

Empty Shops

Every peasant must now know the failures of Communist collectivisation: every worker has seen what norms of production and "Socialist competition" mean; every individual has discovered the pleasures of the consumer's existence in the Popular Democracies: the empty shops, the astronomical black market prices, the famished queues. Every individual? The moment I ask this question, I realise that here lies what can be described as the unique and bitter privilege of the Eastern Europeans when compared with the free peoples.

"In the Communist States there is no 'employment'."

Interpretation: There is—the State, it co-ordinates, directs and controls the entire economic process. It distributes manpower in the labour field, it plans production, controls distribution, pays wages, establishes the conditions of work, and forbids the workers to strike. Moreover, the employer in Hungary, Czechoslovakia or any other Popular Democracy is the State, reinforced by the Soviet Union. For each Popular Democracy delivers to the Government of Soviet Russia almost the whole of its exports; the whole of its imports; her whatever merchandise she may have available at prices considerably higher than those prevailing in the world market.

Constant Loss

The subservient country works at a constant loss; the trade balance generally shows a deficit; the country grows poorer every year and the individual producer, worker or farmer, works harder and gets less for the benefit of the Soviet Union. The fact that in many of these countries the Soviet Government is the only private owner of shares in the nationalised industries, (as in the Soviet-Hungarian or Soviet-Rumanian monopolistic mixed companies) is a sinister symbol; for the most capitalist employer in the Popular Democracies is the Government of the U.S.S.R.

"In the Communist States there is no unemployment."

Interpretation: Since the sole employer is the Communist State, there is no employment without the approval of the authorities; there is no unemployment because the man who is refused work on political or personal grounds is considered to be a "social enemy", and as such is sent to a forced labour establishment.

To get a job, a Rumanian, for instance, must first be "recognized" by the respective trade union; and to be so recognized he must obtain a preliminary certificate from the political police, confirming that neither he nor his parents are "social enemies". The ideal

way of proving this is to be a member of the Communist Party, or, at least, of the Communist trade union.

No Employment

If this channel is impossible only "temporary" jobs are open to him. But this means that he will be constantly harried about elementary necessities such as the right to have a lodging, a ration-card for clothing and food and an identity-card for travel from one town to another. These are granted exclusively to recognised "men-in-the-field-of-work".

Each "right" is exclusively embodied in a paper, bearing the rubber-stamp of the Militia. Should a man not possess these papers, he is officially classified as a "beggard" or "vagrant". And "beggards" or "vagrants"—the tens of thousands of people refused employment by the Communist authorities—can be, and are arrested and interned by the Militia and so form the permanent strength of the Labour Camps. The report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the United Nations confirms without possibility of doubt that these camps are a mainstay of the Popular Democracies.

"In the Communist States, the economic machine, liberated from capitalist contradictions, works smoothly; there are economies without crises."

Interpretation: The main crisis in capitalist economy being those of over-production, they are

avoided by the Popular Democracies because the production of consumer goods is kept at such a low level that the population is faced with a chronic shortage of the most ordinary necessities.

"We cannot be satisfied with the present volume of the turnover of goods. There are not infrequent cases of a customer, seeking some article or other, having to go to another town or region." So spoke, Malenkov himself on August 9, 1953. If we remember that the situation in Soviet Russia is incomparably better than that in any of the satellites, we can visualise the fate of the consumer there.

Shortages

Every report from the subjugated countries stresses the anger of the working population—by which is meant "men-in-the-field-of-work"—at the shortage of consumer goods, from food to clothing. The June revolt in Eastern Germany is the best example of the exasperation caused by privation and suffering to a subjugated people.

What happens in the countries is that there is a constant consumption crisis, or what the economists call a "surplus of purchasing power" or an "expansion of money demand", so that the people are unable to spend their hard-earned wages. Usually, when faced with such a crisis, the Communist Government resorts to the stratagem of currency reform, by which the "surplus money" is with-

drawn and its purchasing power reduced. This happened in Poland in 1950 and in Bulgaria and Rumania in 1952; in June, 1953, it led to widespread revolt in Czechoslovakia.

"In Communist States there are no strikes."

Interpretation: No matter how unhappy the workers may be, they cannot react openly against their employer without exposing themselves to disastrous risks, as the East Germans proved in June.

Absenteeism

The weapon of absenteeism is their only method of striking. Exhausted by the system of norms of production, knowing that whatever they may earn will not purchase them the goods they require, and afraid of possible "currency reforms", they prefer not to work and often disappear for long periods. This is sometimes officially called "work-migration" and is regarded by the Communist authorities as constituting the "greatest danger" to State production plans.

The situation is such that when the absent worker reappears, either at his old place of work or at another, the local economic authorities do not dare to punish him, so urgently do they need manpower. "Every workman, even if for a time he has not worked, who seeks employment again must be considered as making up for the damage which he has inflicted upon the national economy," says an official Czechoslovak report of June 1953.

There are many more similar Communist failures, ranging from the "rationalisation of technological processes" and "securing the rapid increase of labour activity" to "collectivisation as the only solution of agricultural crises" or "Communist planning the only road to national prosperity". We hear them every day, in the West. But they need only to be translated into terms of the situation in Eastern Europe to reveal the ugly realities.

Would You Like To Marry A Bulldog Drummond?

By ANNE SCOTT-JAMES

HAVE you ever longed to be married to a Man of Action? You must have done.

However sensible you are, you must at times have been touched by the bombardment of Man-of-Action propaganda which assails us women all our lives.

Look at the stories in the women's magazines. The clean-limbed, sun-tanned Man of Action in the cable stitch sailing sweater may talk in sentences of one syllable. But it is he who wins the Auburn-haired beauty in the end.

Look at the movies. Humphrey Bogart, slow with a compliment but ready with a gun, has won Lauren Bacall, Katharine Hepburn, and every woman's heart in the audience from the ninepennies to the Grand Tier.

Now I have always privately suspected that Men of Action are not what they're cracked up to be. I couldn't put my finger on the weakness. But their shortcomings have just been brought home to me in one blinding, apocalyptic flash.

existence: getting hit on the head with a piece of lead piping; going into the kitchen to find the servants trussed up; looking out of the window to see a watcher behind the lamp-post.

These things are superficial.

Far worse must be her mental suffering. For months on end, Bulldog never gives her a word or a thought at all.

What, I asked Usborne, are Drummond's feelings for his wife?

"I'm afraid," he said, "that there is very little data. Having married her, he simply never thinks of her at all."

★ ★ ★

FOR Bulldog spends all his spare time at his club. He is a typical, happily married English Man of Action and he spends as little time as possible at home.

When he isn't working he likes to talk to his men friends about the things he cares about. Shooting, cars, politics.

Do you find anything exceptional in Drummond's addiction to his cronies and his club?

If you do, I don't. For half the women I know complain that their husbands are happier with a gang of men than they are at home. I have for long maintained that the real menace to an English marriage is not the Other Woman, but the Other Place. For a man who considers himself happily married will—

(a) Consistently get home late from the office.

(b) Sneak out of the house after supper.

(c) Make mysterious dinner dates.

But in the nine cases out of ten the English husband isn't being beguiled by another woman. He is just mad keen to get back to his buddies in club or pub (the two places serve the same purpose).

With them and them only does the Englishman feel truly at ease. None of the material problems of the house are there to worry him—the squeaking door, the blocked-up drain. Nor any of the emotional tensions and nuances which (according to our best-selling women novelists) make up a woman's life.

Safe in his bolt-hole, he can unfairly escape from every difficulty.

He can (and does) grow old without ever having an inkling that taps drip and babies cry, that children have tantrums and food takes a lot of cooking.

★ ★ ★

NO other Western country offers the same places of segregation.

American and French husbands do not seclude themselves in clubs and pubs, gang together at cocktail parties, or push the women out of the room before the end of dinner.

The Man of Action is an English specialty, bred in the boarding schools and, nourished in the clubs. He wins wars, climbs mountains, plays marvellous cricket, and flies faster than sound.

But as a husband, he leaves much to be desired.

So down, I say, with the places that breed this spirit of neglect: Down with White's and Boodles, down with the Deafest and the Savoy, down with the Rose and Crown, the Jolly Miller and the Bag O' Nails.

If we could break the habit, and get the Englishman back home, he might even come to like the place.

POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER



"Darling, it was too sad—I was followed by a strange man for simply hours, and at the end of it all it turned out he thought there was just a chance I might be Mrs. Maclean!"

WHAT DO YOU MEAN WHEN YOU SAY "A TON OF BRICKS?"

By Les Armour

London. THE sign reads: "Communications Research Centre," and the official brochure, available inside, adds unhelpfully, "the purpose of the centre is to promote the study of the problems of communication."

A bad beginning, perhaps, since the Centre has nothing much to do with telephones, telegraph wires, radios, television screens or even bus services.

The project is the latest addition to the sprawling research institutions at London University.

But there is a difference: the others are branches of branches of the specialised sciences. The new one represents an attempt to bring them together again, to slice through the jargon and lary-

gobbledygook which leave the layman standing by baffled while the world charges on to an atomic debacle.

Its researchers will be men from a wide array of fields: philosophy, psychology, biology, medicine, mathematics, engineering.

They will try to find exactly how information is passed from man to man, how languages begin and grow, and how the machinery of communication can be best utilised.

They face gargantuan puzzles: If a mathematician talks to you about the quantum theory or a physicist tells you about thermodynamics, you will probably gain nothing because you have no way of relating the terms to your existing vocabulary. If I tell you about "grem-

lins"? Can "grem-lins" have any real meaning?

Even casting all that aside as perhaps too abstruse to concern us directly, there are more traps awaiting.

Words, surely, have meanings closely related to individual experience. "Appendicitis" means one thing to the medical student and quite another to the man writhing under an attack of it. And "Fascism" is unlikely to conjure up identical impressions in the political scientist and in the man who suffered under Hitler.

On the other hand, the politician who talks of "democracy," "justice" and "the self-evident rights of man" is saying nothing because the terms have acquired so many meanings that there is no way of untangling them.

Communication, then, depends on the assumption that words are sufficiently general to be within the range of both parties without being so general as to have no meaning at all.

But, from there, we slide into even more slippy ground: the researchers must find out WHAT is being talked about.

Are words supposed to have a "counterpart" in reality? When I talk about bricks are you entitled to expect that "brick" refers to something actual? Or is it just a word? If so, what happens when I tell you about "grem-

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB'S NEW STADIUM

The new stands of the Hongkong Football Club are almost ready, and police approval for their use was given at yesterday's match.

The final plan is to remove completely the previous stands, and the whole project is expected to be completed in time for the 1954 season.

The concrete stands now built are not the only improvement envisaged by the architect, Messrs S. K. Loong and Y. O. Lee. New facilities, the usual features of all the best international stadiums, will be incorporated.

The Football Club, home of local soccer, was first formed in 1873. Previous to that date, probably only the Royal Navy had soccer teams, and there was certainly no civilian equivalent. In 1890 the Hongkong Rugby Club joined forces with the Football Club, and ever since that date, more than 60 years ago, this home of soccer and rugby has been known as the "Club."

The early Clubhouse was a mere a mishmash, and it is recalled that some Jockey Club men started in the early 20's, exactly where the present Club building now lies.

The Valley was once a huge pond during the rainy season where children learned to paddle, swim, and make mud cakes.

Nobody remembers now exactly when its first bungalow Club House was built, but in 1950 an extra storey was completed with a large Ladies Room and a modern bar upstairs.

The South and North grandstands are now completed. The two short-end stands will be ready next summer.

New Board Elected For Newport Club

London, Oct. 27. A caretaker board has taken over the Newport Football Club, which recently revealed financial difficulties. After a three-hour meeting last night shareholders decided to elect a new board of directors and carry on in the League.

With the present average gate at 7,000, the Club has been losing £70 weekly, but the Chairman said the Club was not bankrupt as assets more than covered liabilities and the players were valued at approximately £10,000.

Shareholders were unanimous in accepting the resignation of the directors, and the nine men elected will report back to the shareholders in two months.

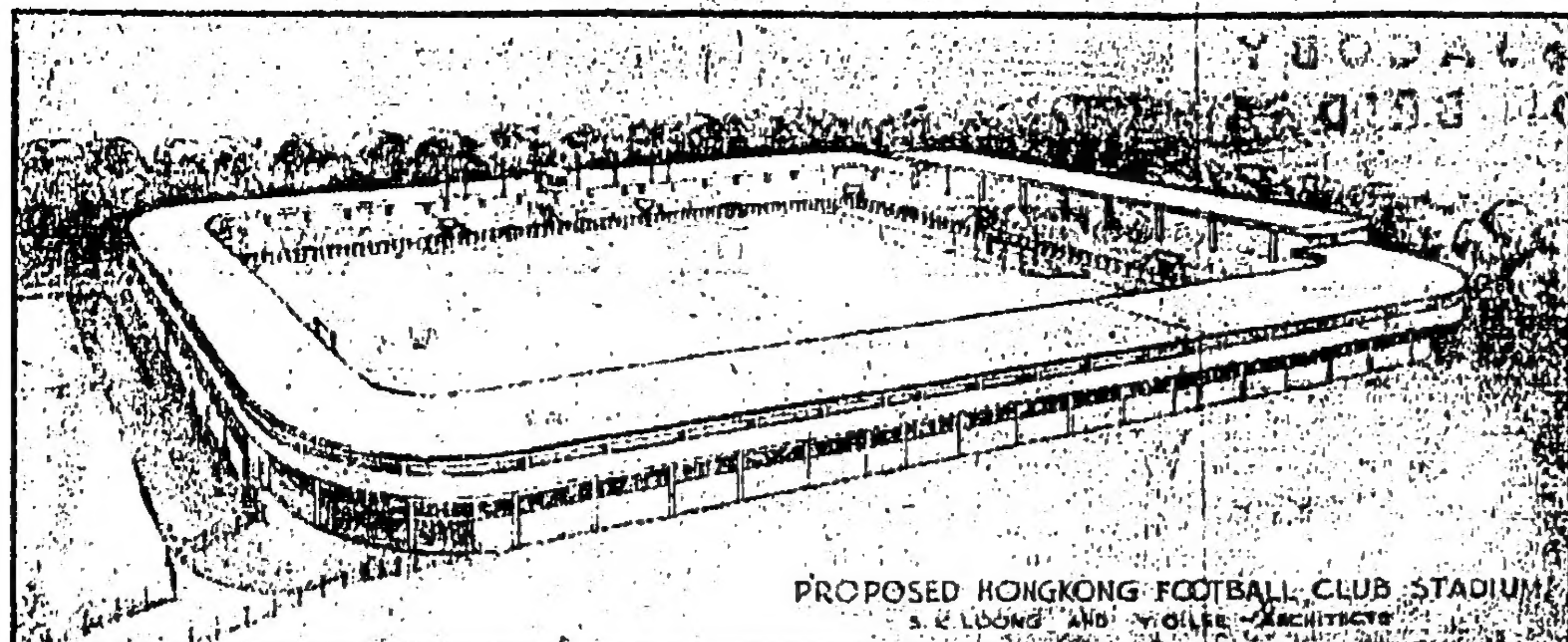
Several offers had been made to the club from people interested in keeping League Football going in Newport.—S.C.M. Post Special.

K.C.C. Tennis Programme

The following is the schedule of matches to be played for the Kowloon Cricket Club Tennis Tournament—Handicaps—over the week-end.

Saturday, 3.30 p.m.
Court 1—Men's Doubles: C. R. Tien and P. Simon v. C. Oung and P. Lonne.
Court 2—Mixed Doubles: Miss D. Greaves and C. Churn v. Miss M. Fisher and E. Abner.
Court 3—Men's Singles: E. Nash v. C. Soeten.

Sunday, 10 a.m.
Court 1—Ladies' Doubles: Miss S. Silva and Miss N. Yim v. Miss T. Gonzalez and Miss M. Xavier.
Court 2—Men's Singles: G. H. Walker v. A. Paul.
Sunday, 3.30 p.m.
Court 1—Mixed Doubles: Miss E. Low and M. A. Dyck v. Miss S. R. Laves.
Court 2—Ladies' Doubles: Miss S. Hard and S. Stokes v. Miss T. Silva and Miss D. Churn.
Court 3—Men's Singles: W. Howard v. G. Eglington.



The stands of the Hongkong Football Club as they will appear on completion of the whole project, in time for the beginning of the next soccer season in 1954.

WILL GARDNER'S RETURN MEAN A BRITISH HEAVYWEIGHT REVIVAL?

By DENNIS HART

"They never come back," the old saying goes. And, indeed, since the bare knuckle days, former champions have sought to recapture lost glory—but usually failed.

Latest aspirant is burly ex-Guardsman Jack Gardner, once king of British heavyweights.

On losing his title eighteen months ago to Johnny Williams, Jack announced his retirement to devote his time to farming—his chief love. Unlike many others, he quit boxing in his prime.

Now, with the prospect of earning a cool ten thousand or so from a few fights, he will try to prove the old saying wrong. And his chances are good. Only 26, he tells me, he has never been hit. One glance and this is easy to believe. His fifteen months on the farm have left him in perfect shape. NOT RING RUSTY.

Neither has he gone "ring rusty." Twice a week he has sparred with his two younger brothers, Bob and Rodney, both professionals.

Manager John Simpson, though, is cautious. Said he: "I'm making no challenge until Jack's proved himself in his first three or four fights. After that? Well, we'll wait and see."

I think that we will not have very long to wait before we see Jack in line for a crack at the title.

But whether he regains the Championship or not, his return may give the British fight game a much-needed shot-in-the-arm. For over-long the path to the top has been too easy. A few victories have put the novice in line for a title bout. Gardner himself is an example. The only man of note he beat to qualify to meet Bruce Woodcock was Johnny Williams. The rest were unknowns.

With titles so easily gained, it is small wonder that British champions fare so badly against Americans raised in a tough school.

Jack's presence may do much to change this. Boxers like Jack Hobbs, who are nearly at the top, will need more than one major victory to qualify for a title fight.

Champion Don Cockell, also, will be kept on his toes. No longer can he regard his British crown as a secure investment. To hold it he must maintain top form, or even improve. This will stand him in good stead when he seeks to conquer overseas.

Another result of Gardner's return should be a recovery of Johnny Williams' form. Three years ago he was a personal rival of Woodcock, from whom he took the British title.

When Gardner defended his crown, Williams was his opponent. This time it was

NEVER BETTER. The feud brought the best out of Williams. He never fought better than in his two bouts against Gardner. The first, a savage blood-bath, he lost, so Jack earned the right to meet Woodcock, from whom he took the British title.

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Bachelor Wins Big Soccer Pool

St Fillans, Scotland, Oct. 27.

A 21-year-old cocktail shaker, Mr John Abernethy, of St Fillans won a total of £93,821 to-day in a national football pool.

He won a first dividend of £75,800, a second dividend of £18,347 and two small dividends.

Mr Abernethy is a bachelor.

India Defeats Ceylon In Soccer Tourney

Rangoon, Oct. 27.

India defeated Ceylon by two goals to nil today in the third match of the quadrangular football tournament being held here by India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon.

In today's game, India proved far too strong for Ceylon, whose forwards were weak, often mis-kicking with no control over the ball.

Most of the Ceylon players went barefooted and appeared to be in awe of the booted Indians.

Ceylon lost the first goal through hesitancy between the captain, Soono, and his goalkeeper, allowing the Indian forward, Venkatesh, to score.

India's second goal was scored by inside-left Ahmed before half-time.

There was no scoring in the second half, though India dominated the play.

On Wednesday, Burma will meet Pakistan.—France-Press.

To Fight In Tokyo

San Francisco, Oct. 27.

Manager Sid Flaherty today confirmed that the new world middle-weight champion, Carl "Bobo" Olson of Hawaii, would fight at Honolulu and Tokyo in January and February next year.

Olson's title, however, will not be at stake in these fights. Flaherty said Olson would probably fight the French middle-weight, Pierre Langlois, in Honolulu, although the promoter might prefer Garth Francer, who had just beaten Langlois.—France-Press.

Ip And Tsai Win Semi-Final Tie

At the Chinese Recreation Club yesterday, the other bracket of the semi-finals for the Colony Men's Hand-Court Tennis Championship was played, when Ip Kheung-hung and Edwin Tsai defeated K. C. Dao and Szeo Bick in four sets, 6-4, 6-1, 1-6 and 6-3.

Ip and Tsai will meet V. T. Wang and Tony Liang in the final.

Starting off confidently, the Ip-Tsai combination won the first two sets fairly easily, and ended off for a breather to concede the third set 1-6. They put on the pressure in the fourth to take it 6-3.

KITCHEE KEPT ON THEIR TOES IN HARD-FOUGHT MATCH WITH KWONG WAH

(By SPIV)

Kitchee enhanced their claim to being "the team" of this season when they handed to Kwong Wah a 3-1 defeat at the new Hong Kong Football Club stadium yesterday.

Despite the fact that there must have been around 2,000 spectators at this match, the huge stadium looked only sparsely filled.

The play was actually closer than the score would indicate. Kwong Wah were not outplayed; they were not outpaced or outlasted, but the margin of their defeat corresponded almost exactly to their opponents' advantage in experience and generalship. Kwong Wah were a bundle of enthusiasm but without organisation.

Kitchee on the other hand had actually less of the ball. In the first half they had just about one-eighth of the game and yet they ended the first half with a lead of one goal, scored just five minutes before the interval. The old-standing combination of Hau Ching-to, Chu Wing-keung and Ho Ying-fun was always dangerous with its bagful of tricks and clever positioning. Their rapid interchange of positions was largely responsible for breaking down the Kwong Wah defence.

Chau Man-chi at centre-half and veteran Tse Kam-hung at left-back stood out prominently among the solid Kitchee defence.

TWO PENALTIES. Two penalty kicks and a brilliant save by each of the goalkeepers of these sides featured the play in the first half. Kwong Wah kicked off against the sun and forced an early corner which came to no avail. They held the ball in the Kitchee half for the next ten minutes and forced another corner only to see the kick land safely into the hands of Cheung Koon-hing.

In the seventh minute Kwong Wah missed the first of their many real scoring opportunities. From a throw-in at mid-field, Lo Sau-fook swerved round Chan Fui-hung leaving him yards behind and made his way with the ball in the centre. Within the goal area he tipped the ball past the centre-half to Lau Kai-chiu, who, however, with only the goalkeeper to beat mis-kicked.

A back pass by Chau Man-chi to the goalkeeper evoked immense excitement among the crowd as Lo Sau-fook streaked up to the ball only to be beaten to it by just a fraction of a second by goalkeeper Cheung Koon-hing.

Hau Ching-to became the spearhead of the Kitchee attack during the next few minutes. A through-run and a through pass by him to Kwok Yau was taken up by the goalkeeper.

Another through-run by him, this time in the centre, found Chu Wing-keung receiving the pass on the left-wing. A high centre by Chu, however, was held by the goalkeeper.

First-time passing movements between Chu, Ho and Ho nearly gave Kitchee the lead, but a short cross by Hau Ching-to saw Ho Ying-fun miss with a close-in first-timer.

Kwong Wah's turn in the attack saw them being awarded a penalty in the 15th minute. A short-courte by the right-wing saw Kwok Shik miss a half-volley and stop the ball with his arm. Cheng Ming-chih took the spot kick and drove in a medium-paced ground drive to the corner of the net. Diving full-length, Cheung Koon-hing pushed the ball away for a fruitless corner.

Two minutes later the whistle for a penalty was blown again, this time against Kwong Wah as

Kitchee's Cheung Koon-hing, Lee Ping-chiu, Tse Kam-hung, Chan Fui-hung, Chau Man-chi, Kwok Shik, Ho Ying-fun, Wong Kwok-ai, Chu Wing-keung, Kwok Yau, Hau Ching-to, Cheung Koon-hing, Cheung Wing-chio, Sit Kam-hung, Cheung Tang-sum, Han Loong-hai, So Sau-ming, Poon Fook-kai, Chen Ming-chih, Kwok Cheuk-cheung, Lau Kai-chiu, Lo Sau-fook, Tam Yung-kun.

Kwong Wah strove hard for the equaliser but against the run of play, Kitchee scored a final goal to win by 3-1. A cross centre from the right at three-quarters-field found Chu Wing-keung in what looked like an off-side position. The ball was transferred to Hau Ching-to, whose diagonal centre was nicely taken by Chu Wing-keung. With only the goalkeeper in front of him, Chu found the net with a neat grounder.

THE TEAMS. Kitchee: Cheung Koon-hing; Lee Ping-chiu, Tse Kam-hung, Chan Fui-hung, Chau Man-chi, Kwok Shik, Ho Ying-fun, Wong Kwok-ai, Chu Wing-keung, Kwok Yau, Hau Ching-to. Kwong Wah: Cheung Wing-chio, Sit Kam-hung, Cheung Tang-sum, Han Loong-hai, So Sau-ming, Poon Fook-kai, Chen Ming-chih, Kwok Cheuk-cheung, Lau Kai-chiu, Lo Sau-fook, Tam Yung-kun.

Exhibition Tour. New York, Oct. 27. Dick Miles, American table tennis champion, will leave here on Friday for a three-week exhibition tour of Japan and Korea under army auspices.

Miles said he hoped to meet Japanese champion, and other Japanese players. —France-Press.

I.R.C. Bowls Championship

J. M. A. Ramjahn won the lawn bowls singles championship of the Indian R. C. yesterday when he beat A. H. Seem in 21 shots to 11. Seem defeated M. B. Hassan, the Colony champion, in the semi-final.

This is the second occasion Ramjahn won the championship since the war, the first time in 1948.

TENNIS STAR WEDS

Salt Lake City, Oct. 27.

The tennis star, Tony Trabert, last night married Miss Shauna Wood, one of the can-bidates to the Miss Universe beauty title.

Both are 23. They were married by a pastor of the Mormon Church. —France-Press.

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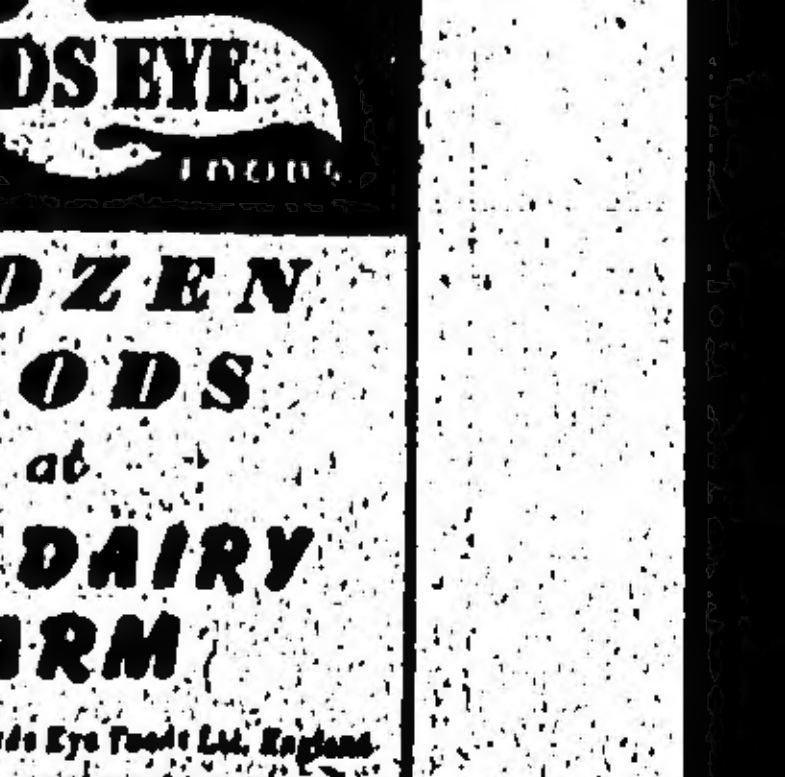
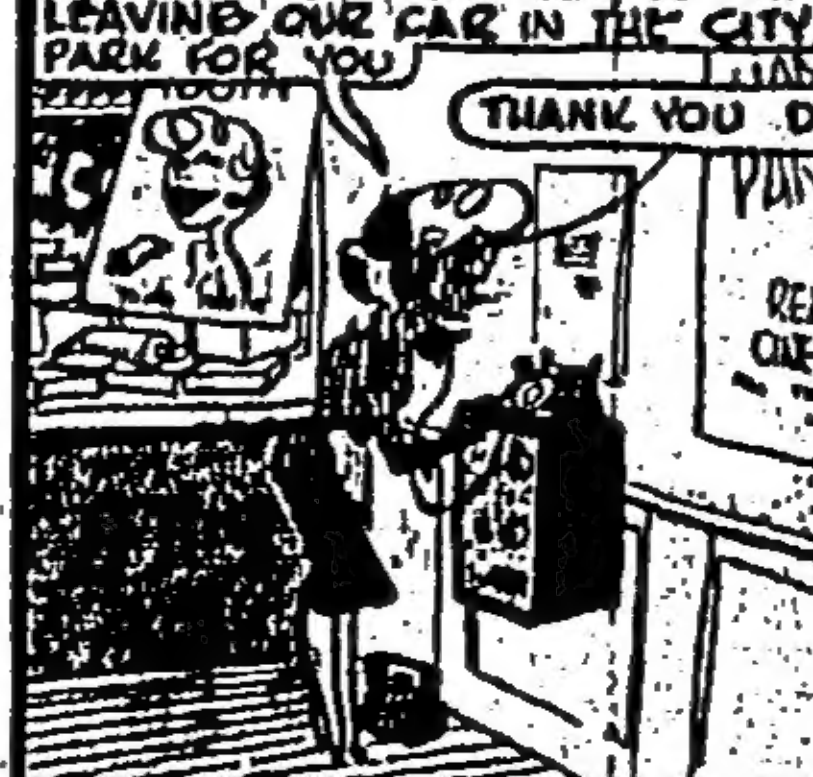
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THE GAMBOLS

By Barry Appleby



(Edited by Marshall Fallows)

In another friendly match Carlisle United beat Queens the South 3-1.—Reuter.

Allen Takes In Title I

Decision Fought Badly

Tokyo, Oct. 27.

...treated the world

By Order of the Stewards,
H. MISA,
Secretary.

A sporting comment
Walc. Regt. rugby player
the game against 25th. Fld.
R.A.... 'I was almost
that Jerome did not mana
get a try after that exc
60 yards run... it was the

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ARRIVALS FROM
 "PATROCLUS" Liverpool & London 23rd Nov. 24th Nov.
 "PATROCLUS" Liverpool & London 23rd Nov. 24th Nov.

ARRIVALS FROM
 "PATROCLUS" Liverpool & London 23rd Nov. 24th Nov.
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are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s Godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 29th October, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 30th October, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 14th November, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD. Agents.
 Hongkong, 26th October, 1953.

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CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
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are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s Godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage and where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 31st October, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after 1st November, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before 25th November, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
 Hongkong, 26th October, 1953.

Rhodesian Attack On UN Campaign

Salisbury, Oct. 27.
 The Rhodesia Herald said today that what British Central Africa needed now was to be left alone "in this highly important period."

Emphasis should be on the fact that could be placed in the Queen's representatives, the Queen's Ministers and Parliament elected with the full determination to deal fairly with all the people, the newspaper added.

The newspaper was commenting on the controversy in the United Nations Trusteeship Committee over Central African Federation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

(The Rev. Michael Scott, Anglican clergyman and champion of Africans, has written to the Trusteeship Committee asking that the question of federation be placed on its agenda. He claimed to represent 83 Nyasaland chiefs opposed to federation.)

The committee voted down last night a British motion to close debate on the political implications of the federation and decided to "defer" the debate so that it can be brought up later.

The Rhodesia Herald said in an editorial that when the arguments now being put forward were rebutted, it would be seen that the alleged facts about Nyasaland on which the attack was based no longer existed.

The Rev. Michael Scott and his backers must know that the attitude in Nyasaland has changed radically since their case was prepared. There is a strong flavour of hypocrisy about the present campaign in

which such free use is being made of a situation which does not exist.

"The present campaign to influence the United Nations will harden opinion in Central Africa and jeopardise the improvement of race relations both by isolating the European community and encouraging small discordant elements among the African community," China Mail Special.

Dr Frank Darvall, Director of the English-speaking Union of the British Commonwealth, said today that Communist China should have a seat in the United Nations.

He said in an interview: "It couldn't do any harm and it might do some good."

Dr Darvall, who comes from Reading, England, said the United Nations was "in our view the place where both sides meet to avoid war. Even though they are hostile, it would be advantageous to have the Chinese Communists."

It was basically the same reason which led the British Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, to seek a meeting with Russian leaders, he added.

—Reuter.

Wants Peking Admitted
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—Reuter.

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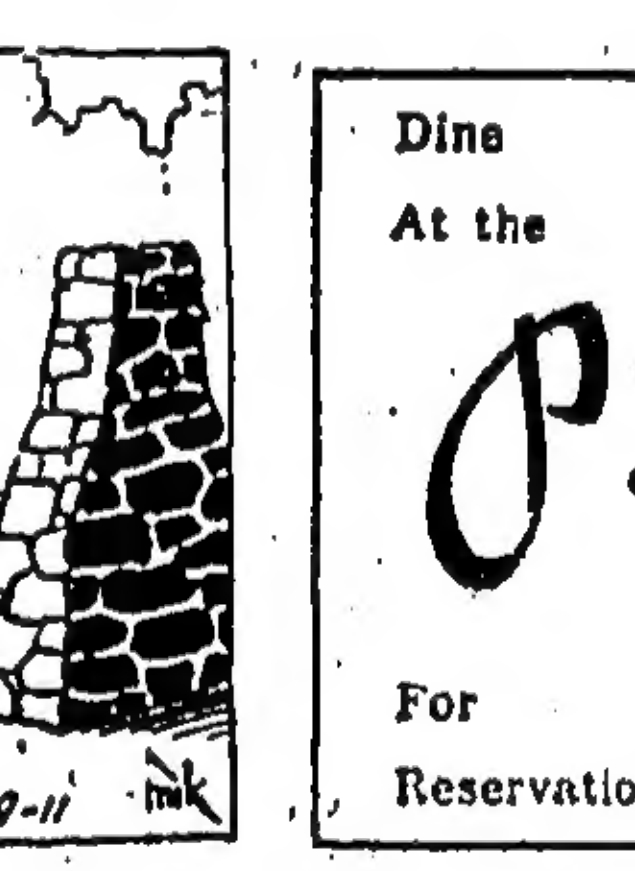
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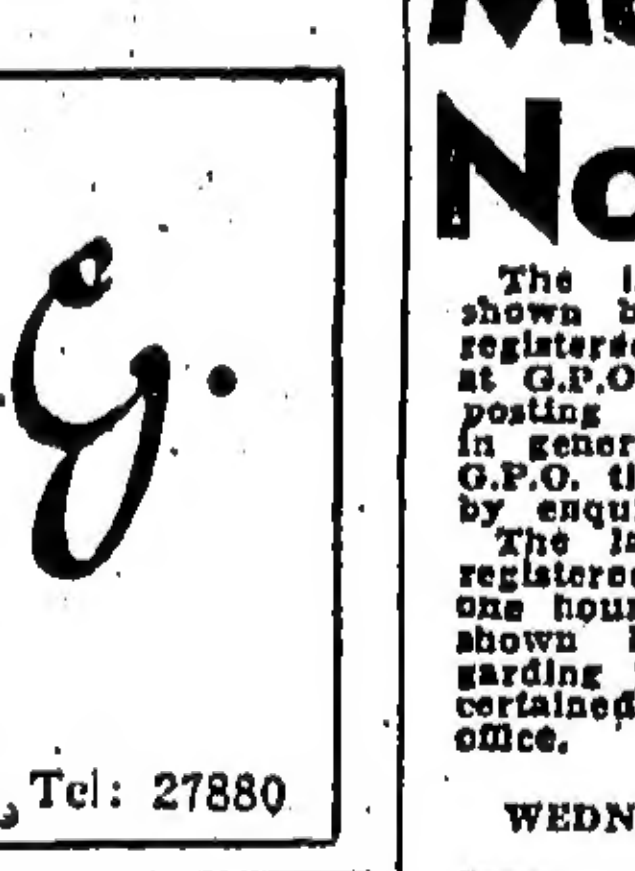
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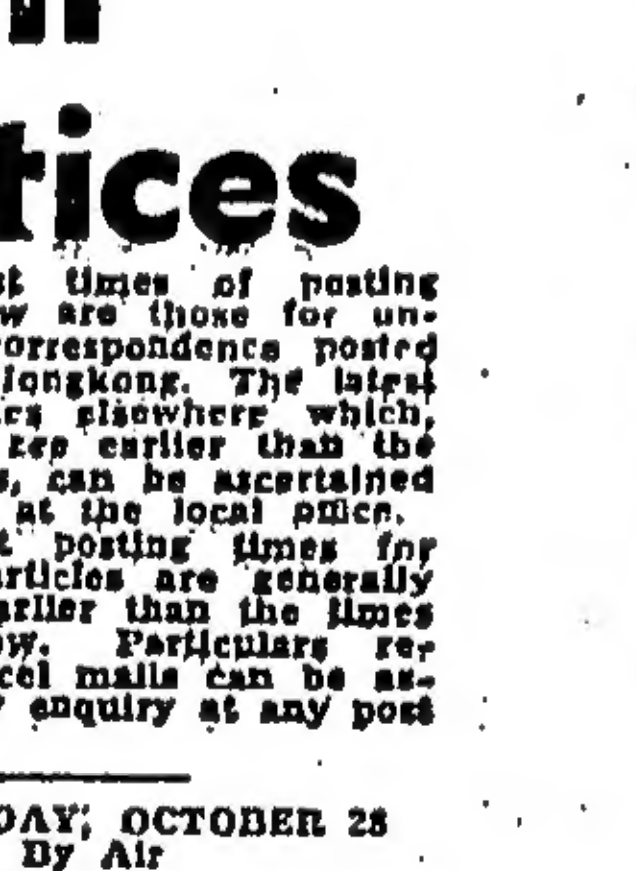
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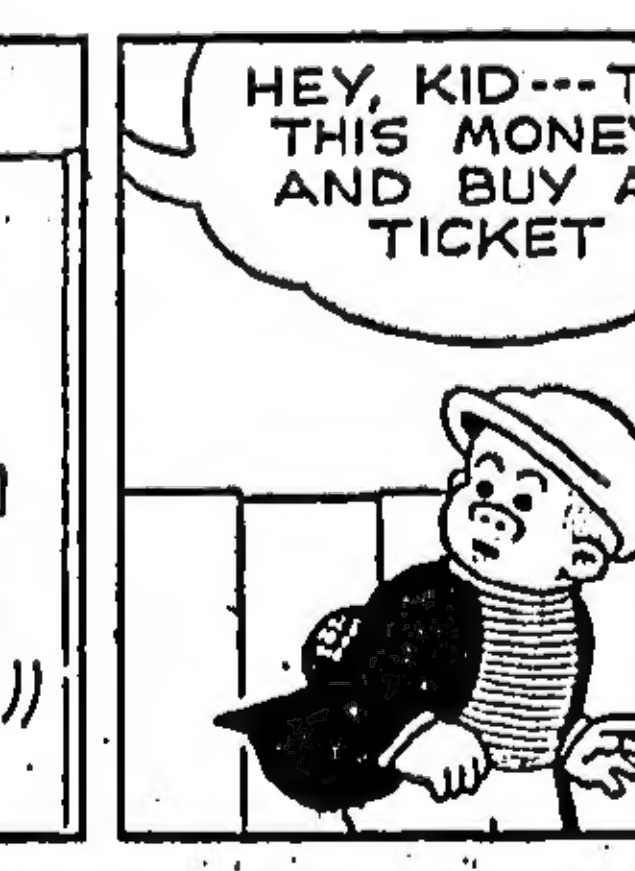
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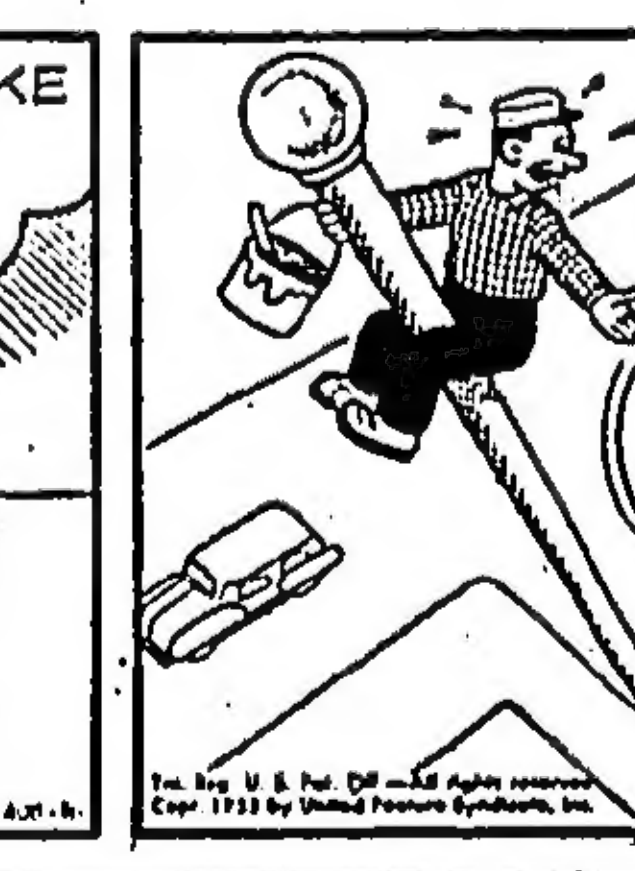
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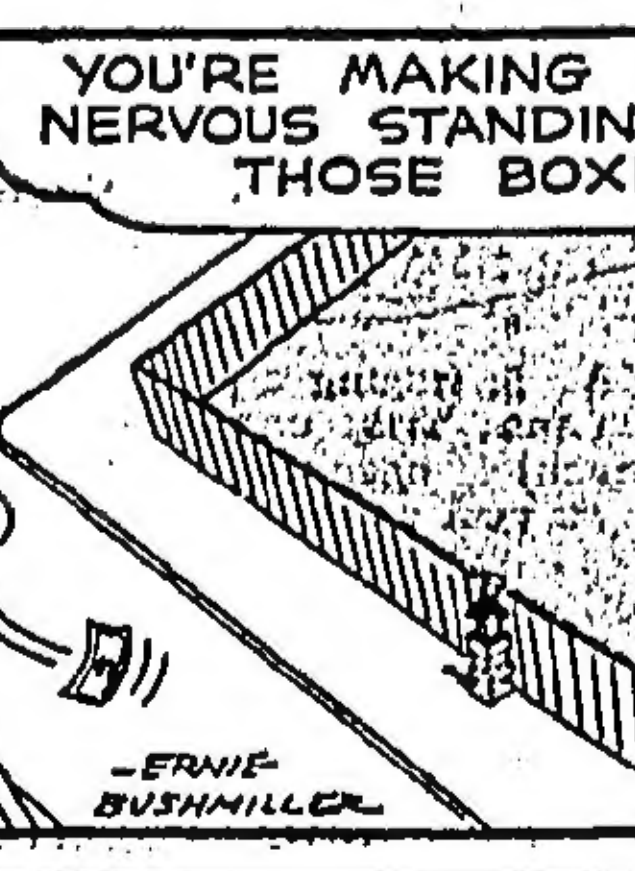
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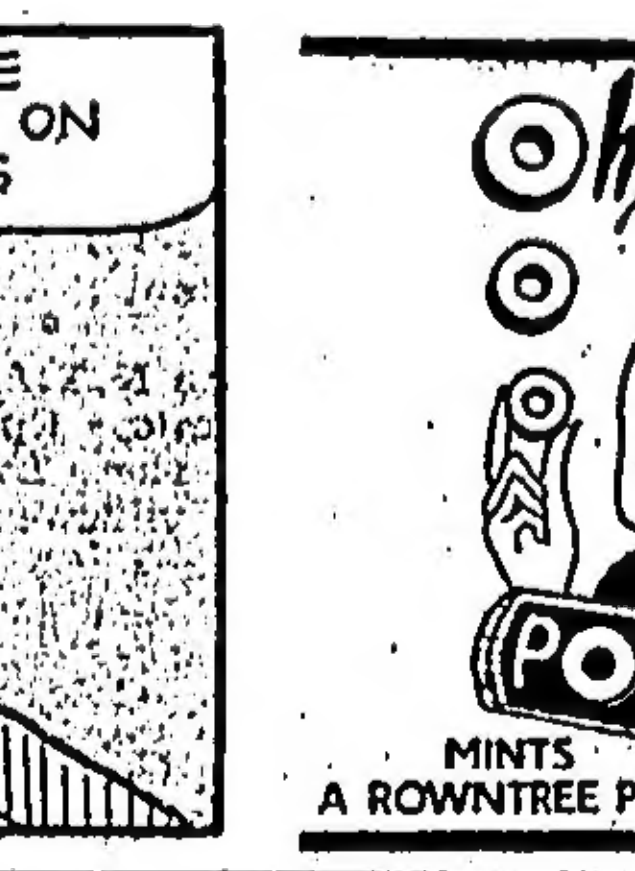
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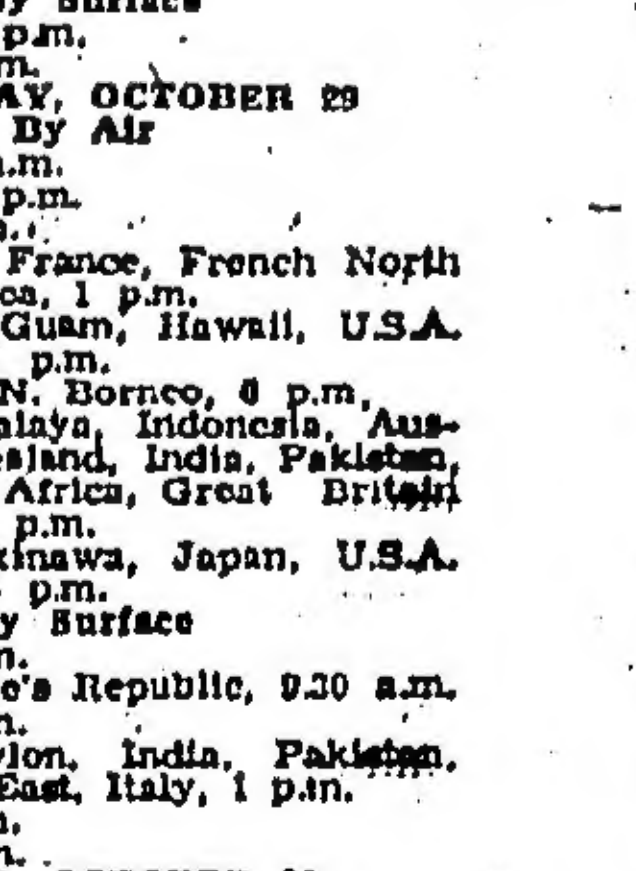
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 Arrives Nov. 16 from Japan.
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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28
 By Air
 Japan, 6 p.m.
 Thailand, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain and Europe, 6 p.m.
 Formosa, 6 p.m.
 By Surface
 Thailand, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29
 By Air
 India, 9:30 a.m.
 Formosa, 1 p.m.
 Japan, 1 p.m.
 Indo-China, France, French North and West Africa, 1 p.m.
 Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. and Canada, 2 p.m.
 Pakistan, N. Borneo, 6 p.m.
 Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain and Europe, 6 p.m.
 Formosa, Okinawa, Japan, U.S.A. and Canada, 6 p.m.
 By Surface
 Macao, 9 a.m.
 China, People's Republic, 9:30 a.m.
 Burma, Noon.
 Malaya, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Aden, Middle East, Italy, 1 p.m.
 Japan, 2 p.m.
 Macao, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30
 By Air
 Thailand, Burma, 9 a.m.
 Formosa, Japan, Korea, 1 p.m.
 U.S.A. and Canada, 6 p.m.
 Indo-China, France, French North and West Africa, 6 p.m.
 North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
 Japan, 6 p.m.
 Malaya, 6 p.m.

DUTCH FRIGATE HERE
 The Dutch frigate, Dubois came into port this morning from the Netherlands en route to join the United Nations naval forces in Korean waters.

The Dubois, under the command of Lieut. T. Tjellens, will leave here in a few days. She will relieve the frigate, Johan Maurits van Nassau, now in northern waters.

...this situation calls for a
San Miguel

King Case: Prosecution's "Impossible Task"

It was Mr d'Almada's impossible task of showing that the inferences he (Mr M. A. da Silva) had raised at an earlier hearing were improbable inferences before he could succeed in the Prosecution against J. O. King (the former Manager of G. Falconer and Co., Ltd. of Union Building), who is charged with fraudulent conversion, Mr Silva declared this morning, when he continued his submissions that the Defence had no case to answer.

The hearing is before Mr Poon Yan-hoi in the Supreme Court Building. As all Courts in the Building were occupied this morning, the hearing took place in Mr Justice Scholes' Chambers, which was thrown open for the purpose.

James Joseph Osbourne, King, a merchant, of 20 Brang Circuit, is accused of having taken \$4,000.00 for the use of his wife, Margaret, on November 17, 1950, whilst a Director of Falconer's.

The Hon. Leo d'Almada, QC, and Mr A. J. Clifford are both for the Prosecution, instructed by Hastings and Company. Mr M. A. da Silva appears for the Defence.

Resuming his address, Mr Silva said: "At this stage, Sir, I would like to remind your Worship of my seven inferences. There was an eighth inference, this on being in favour of the Prosecution. I do not say that all seven inferences are probable. I emphasise the word 'very'. Inference No. 7 was the one in which I said you could infer it was a permitted course of conduct in the relations between these three persons (Seymour, Ipekjdian and King) for anyone of them to use Falconer's name, finance a deal and keep the profits for himself. I would go so far as regards Inference No. 7 that the clearer inference is one of malicious discrimination, but I say this as regards the remaining inferences that some, if not all, are overwhelmingly probable.

ILLUSTRATION

"If I may give you a summarised illustration thus: There are two invoices, one for \$1,100 and the other for \$2,700. The factual question to be proven is this: which is the true contractual price? For the purpose of convenience, Sir, I will call my next two features Fact X1 and Fact X2. Fact X1 is this: If \$2,700 is the true contractual price, the \$400 excess remains Falconer's property and there may be a case of fraudulent conversion. I use the words 'may be' because even in that case, if you think it is probable that the dealing was between Holden and King in the first instance upon which the true contractual price was \$2,700—this, for the purpose of convenience, I remind you, Sir, is Inference No. 5—then this \$400 excess profit does not make the \$400 Falconer's property.

"The next fact, X2, is that the true contractual price was \$1,100 and if this is the finding then the \$400 is not Falconer's. It would be Holden's property, as I illustrated before, to pay out as Holden desired in any one of many forms, even as a secret commission to King. In this case, the \$400 excess not being Falconer's property, the charge is not made out. I think your Worship appreciates that you must fraudulently convert Falconer's property before the charge can be made out.

"Direct evidence as to what is the true contractual price would be, for example, from Holden going into the witness box and saying to the Court: 'The true contractual price was \$2,700 or he might say it was \$1,100'. That would be direct evidence. That not being available, then Fact X1 or Fact X2 has to be deduced or proven from inference on subsidiary facts, these subsidiary facts being these two invoices for

different amounts and the surrounding circumstances. Mr Silva then referred the Court to a passage in Wills on Circumstantial Evidence, and went on to say that if Holden came to give evidence on the price that would be direct evidence, but if he did not do that, then the Court must rely on subsidiary facts.

"If these subsidiary facts which constitute circumstantial evidence may point in one light to \$2,700 being the true contractual price, which is Fact X1, or may point in another light to \$1,100 being the true contractual price, which is Fact X2—Fact X2 being consistent with innocence and not guilt—then with these two main inferences pointing in opposite directions, these subsidiary facts constitute no evidence at all.

"They constitute just nothing—a mere irrelevant value—because the law does not permit you to pick and choose between two probable inferences, X1 or X2, and to say which is the more probable. 'I go on to say this: My learned friend, Mr d'Almada, must show for the Prosecution that Fact X2, namely the true contractual price was \$1,100, is an impossible or incompatible inference from the surrounding circumstances. These words I use 'impossible' and 'incompatible' come from Wills and are not merely my words. Not only must Mr d'Almada show that Fact X2 is an impossible inference, he must go on to show that Fact X1—that the contractual price was \$2,700—is the only possible inference and must show this with the accuracy of mathematics. These words 'with the accuracy of mathematics' again come from Wills. They are the words of Lord Hewitt, Lord Chief Justice in the Court of Criminal Appeal.

"IMPOSSIBLE FEAT"

"Mr d'Almada must prove that \$2,700 is the true contractual price by showing that it is the only inference and by showing that with the accuracy of mathematics, I say, with respect, that it is an impossible feat in this case.

"For the purpose of showing how impossible that feat is which Mr d'Almada may in due course undertake, I will pose to you the following questions: 'Question No. 1. How can you say or show that it is an impossible inference that Holden wanted \$400 of his money in Hongkong for certain purposes?' This would be Inference Nos. 1-3. It is Mr d'Almada's impossible task of showing they are improbable inferences before he can succeed.

"Question No. 2. How can you say or show that it is an impossible inference that Holden dealt with King, and King in turn with Falconer's plus a secret profit? I remind you, Sir, this was Inference No. 5. I remind you shortly of what I have given you in detail: the invoices show Holden sold to Jimmy King.

"Question No. 3. How can you say or show that it is an impossible inference that Holden actually contracted for \$1,100

and drew only for \$700 as a convenient method (a) to pay a secret commission to Margaret King (Inference No. 4) or (b) to pay a secret commission to Jimmy King (Inference No. 6)? Unless you show that it is impossible, these subsidiary facts constitute not evidence at all and there is no case.

GOES BY BOARD

"Question No. 4. 'If you are convinced, as you must be I say, that Ipekjdians attempted to make a secret profit on the Arcus deal or that Ipekjdians had fraudulently converted profits on the Bulova transaction or that Ipekjdians had fraudulently converted profit that should have gone to Falconer's on the gold transaction or that Ipekjdians had made a secret profit of about 35 per cent on the Esmerian platinum jewellery, I would point out to you that there is no denial, no explanation, however valid, from Seymour of that secret profit. If you are so convinced of these facts, then Inference No. 7 goes by the board and an overwhelming case of malicious discrimination in prosecuting King only and not Ipekjdian or for that matter Seymour himself is made out for my subsequent submission on malicious abuse.

"If you find that these profits were not secretly made by Ipekjdians, and if you find that he had not appropriated Falconer's profits secretly without consent, if you find that all parties concerned—these three persons—were fully aware of the appropriation of these secret profits, and permitted the same to be done, then Inference No. 7 arises as a probability, then it would be probable and not impossible that the \$400 was treated by general permitted arrangement as private property of the financier and not Falconer's."

The hearing is continuing.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. 6 Times Signal and Programme Summary: 6.02, Echoes of the Theatre; 6.30, Time for Music; The London Light Concert Orch. cond. by Miles Gainer (BBC); 7.00, Lucky Dip—Variety Requests presented by Margherita (Radio); 7.58, World News and United Nations Report (London Relay); 8.00, Time Signal; 8.05, News from America by Alistair Cooke (Recorded London Relay); 8.30, We sing for you—Webster Booth (tenor) and Gwen Calley (soprano); 8.45, Orchestra of the Week; Concert by the Sino-British Orchestra; 9.00, String Quartet; 9.15, Arrigo For Suite in 3 Minor for String Orch. by Peter Jurgens (concert hall); 9.30, The Queen Mother receives the Freedom of the City of London; The Broadcaster includes Mrs. May's Speech in reply to the City Chamberlain and description of the ceremony at Guildhall (London Relay); 9.30, The Old Curiosity Shop; by Charles Dickens. Adapted for radio by Mabel Constanduros, produced by Michael Finn (Part 3) (BBC); 10.55, Weather Report; 11.00, News Reel (London Relay); 11.15, Goodnight Music; 11.30, Glen Gray and his Orchestra; 12.15, Frankie Carls and his Orchestra; 12.30, The Cambridge Circus; 12.45, The Newmarket (London Relay); 1.00, Save The Queen; 12.30, Close Down.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ISAAC STERN, like SOLOMON, has been creating a sensation in Japan. He is one of the world's greatest violinists. Four weeks ago it came to my knowledge that he was visiting Japan and would come through Hongkong on his way to Europe. From then on I tried to contact him through New York and Japan but with no success. To cut a long story short, my efforts only bore fruit yesterday, when Isaac Stern himself spoke to me on the telephone from Tokyo and promised me he would give a recital during the 48 hours he will be here. My explanations are necessary for music lovers who might be bewildered at this short notice. Isaac Stern will give one recital at the EMPIRE THEATRE on Wednesday, 4th November, 1953, at 6 p.m. Admission prices are \$20, \$15 and \$10. Booking commences to-morrow at the EMPIRE THEATRE and their Town Booking Office, Shell House (side lane).

HARRY ODELL,
INTERNATIONAL FILMS, LTD.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"The boss's son has got another murder mystery to keep in busy this afternoon—it sure would be a nice place to work if he ran the firm."

Alleged Attempted Murder

Dan Fat, 28, welder, of 10 Tai Nin Street, first floor, charged with the attempted murder of two Chinese women and a man, was committed to stand trial at the Supreme Court by Mr Morris at Central this morning.

Div. Det.-Insp. K. Bode prosecuted, assisted by Det. Sub-Insp. T. Chalmers.

Tam Sui-yung testified that at 8 p.m. on August 22 she was in the front portion of the premises when she heard her mother, Wong Sau-chun, shout "Save Life". She went in to see what was happening and saw the defendant standing with a chopper in his hands in the passage way. She said the defendant was standing in such a position as to prevent anyone going through.

Yu Po-yuk testified that on August 22 she was in her bedroom when she heard her principal tenant, Wong Sau-chun, shout "Save Life". She looked towards the direction of the shouting and saw Wong covered with blood. She said the defendant was standing in such a position as to prevent anyone coming out of the house and notified the Police. Later three police officers accompanied her to the house.

Engine Fitted To Junk

The 52-year-old junk master, Lau Hop-lee, was fined \$100 by Mr A. G. Parker at the Marine Court this morning when he pleaded guilty to a breach of junk licence conditions.

The Prosecution said during a routine search in Lung Shun Wan yesterday evening, the Police discovered that an in-board motor engine was fitted to defendant's craft.

Defendant in mitigation claimed that he was ignorant of the regulations. "If I have known that it is against law, I would not have installed it," he said. He further added that the engine had not been used for the past six months and it was already rotten.

Editor On Grave Charge

Charged with conspiracy to obstruct or pervert public justice, Kam Cheuk-ting, 44, cable editor of the Wah Kiu Yat Po, 104 Java Road, ground floor, and Au Ming-shun, 44, clerk of the Tung Tai Cheung Import and Export Company, 142, Connaught Road, Central, second floor, were remanded for seven days by Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning.

It was alleged that between October 21 and October 24, they persuaded Leung Ching, who was then a potential witness for the prosecution in criminal proceedings against Lo Shun, alias Lo Kiu-shun, pending in the magistrates' court, Hongkong, from giving full evidence in the said proceedings, thereby conspiring to endeavour to obstruct the course of justice.

Defendants are on bail of \$1,000 each.

The charge was read and explained to them, but no plea was taken.

Mr And Mrs Du Toit Return

Mr Paul Du Toit, popular D'Oroan Boy's School teacher, returned here this morning with his bride, the former Miss Ellen Hing of St Paul's Girls' College, in the mv Asia.

Mr and Mrs Du Toit, who were married in London on August 1, spent their honeymoon on the Continent before embarking at Genoa for their return to the Colony.

Fire At K'loon Factory

A fire broke out at about 3.30 this morning at the Volta Electric Manufacturing Company Ltd., at 690, Castle Peak Road. The cause of the fire was an electric short circuit.

The fire was put out by ten of the workers with the help of the fire brigade.

Damage done was estimated at \$10,000.

This Morning's Arrivals

Among the passengers who arrived here this morning in the Italian liner, mv Asia, from Genoa were Mrs. Gitta Dittmann, wife of Mr H. Dittmann, German Consul-General, Mrs. Ruth Farnes, wife of Prof. H. Farnes, Vice-Consul, and Mr. Werner Handke, Vice-Consul. They were met on board by Mr Dittmann and others from the Consulate-General.

The troopship, HMT Empire Trooper, arrived here this morning from the United Kingdom with miscellaneous replacement troops for Hongkong and for Korea.

'What's His Line?' Solution
DISPENSE
London Express Service

JUDGE SUMS-UP IN LIBEL ACTION

The action for alleged libel against the Tiger Standard Ltd reached its concluding stages at the Supreme Court this morning when the Trial Judge, Mr Justice A. D. Scholes summed up the case to the Jury.

His Lordship said a libel was a false defamatory statement expressed or conveyed by written or printed words in some prominent form, published of and concerning plaintiff to a person other than the plaintiff without lawful justification or excuse.

It was necessary for the plaintiff in an action for libel or slander to show that the statement which he complained of was made and published, of and concerning himself and that it was defamatory of the plaintiff himself within the meaning of the definition.

Plaintiff in the action is Mr Dennis Victor, proprietor of the Lido Dance Hall who had claimed special damages for loss of earnings at \$336.62 per day as a result of an alleged libel published in the Hongkong Standard on August 13, 1951.

This claim has since been withdrawn from the Jury by the Judge who held there was no case to go to the Jury on the action of the case.

Defendants are the Tiger Standard Ltd., newspaper proprietors and publishers of 179 Wanchai Road and the Sing Tao Jih Pao, printers of the same address.

Mr John McNeill, QC, and Mr A. J. Clifford, both instructed by Mr Alfred Y. Hon, are appearing for the plaintiff.

Defendants are represented by the Hon. Leo d'Almada, QC, Mr Charles Looby, QC, and Mr D. A. L. Wright, all on the instructions of Mr B. N. Cooper of Wilkinson and Grist.

In his summing up, his Lordship told the Jury that the first thing he would like to say was that they must take fully into consideration all the points put forward by Counsel for the plaintiff and Counsel for the defendants.

He said the points had been very ably put before the Jury by Counsel and his Lordship did not propose to go through them again.

SOLELY ON EVIDENCE

The Judge warned the Jury that they must put completely out of their minds anything that they had read in the newspapers and anything that they had heard about the case out of Court. "You must deal with this case solely on the evidence before you in Court and you can take into consideration the points put before you by learned Counsel," he said.

Dealing with the functions of a Judge and a Jury, his Lordship said that it was for him to tell the Jury what the law was and for the Jury to decide what was correct. It was for them (the Jury) to say what the facts of the case were. They were the sole judges of the facts.

The Jury, the Judge went on, had seen witnesses and heard them give their evidence and they had seen their demeanour. It was for them to decide what weight they should give to their evidence and whether they believed the witnesses or not. "You adduce the facts of the case from the evidence before you and you will have all the exhibits before you which you can study, and from all the evidence of the exhibits you decide what are the facts of the case," he said.

The Judge said that if he should appear to express any opinion of the facts of the case the Jury must totally disregard it. It was for them to decide what weight they should give to their evidence and whether they believed the witnesses or not.

After he had gone into the law with the Jury he would take them through the evidence. He would not of course go through all the evidence but if he did not go through certain evidence the Jury could still take it into consideration.

DEGREE OF PROOF

The degree of proof in a civil case, the Judge explained, was the preponderance of probability. The Jury had to consider what the preponderance of probability was. If they considered the preponderance of probability was so and so, they found so and so to be a fact; if the preponderance of probability was not so on a question, they found it was not so. If the Jury were not satisfied that the preponderance was so and so then they found that it was not proved.

Regarding the question of burden of proof, his Lordship said that in a civil action the onus was on the plaintiff to prove his claim, and here he had to prove that the words complained of were defamatory of plaintiff, but he did not have

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

The Oldest Inhabitant

THERE is hardly any part of London that does not from time to time appear to those who live there to be more like a village than a section of a vast and sprawling city.

A suburb on a Sunday morning; the web of streets around the Bank after office hours closed; Fleet Street late in the evening; all assume village characteristics. Few people are about, and those who are know a good deal about each other's business.

Anonymity is hard and men remember they are neighbours of each other.

The West End is Alfred's village.

ALFRED

HE was born—how many years ago not even he remembers—in one of those blind-alley "cours" that thread the back streets of the West End since, and for the past 40 years he and his wife have made their home in a single room a few streets away from where he was born.

Alfred never felt the urge to visit them and he has lost track of their whereabouts. And now he is alone for three months after his wife died.

SIMPLE JOBS

HE went on living in the same single room, paying the 8s. weekly rent from his old age pension of 32s., and passing his time and hobnobbing with old cronies in the bustling Soho side-streets where every day is market day.

Skull-holders in the markets, shopkeepers, barrow-boys, all knew him. When they could they would give him simple jobs to do.

Now and again the old man went begging. He is so venerable and elderly and has such a frank and pleasant old face that had he taken up begging whole-time he might have done very well at it. A policeman the other day saw five people out of six that Alfred approached give him coins.

THE policeman arrested Alfred, who next morning at Great Marlborough Street, admitted before Mr Rowland Thomas, QC, that he had indeed been begging.

"When I arrested him," said the young officer who had done so, "he told me he was 'im only getting a living'. When he was later searched, he had on him 15s. 13s. 2½d."

"Ah never had no five pun."

Alfred said.

"Show him the charge-sheet," the magistrate ordered, and this document which showed details of all that had been found in Alfred's pockets, was handed to the dock.

"Can't understand them things," Alfred said, brushing the document away.

"Well I can't lend him my glasses. Any volunteers?" the magistrate asked.

ADVICE FOR ALFRED

THERE were none, but I doubt if it mattered. A pair of spectacles placed on his nose would not have taught Alfred to read.

"You had no need to beg, and that isn't fair to people," said the magistrate. He called in Mr Charles Morgan, the probation officer, who told him Alfred's history.

"Well, look here," Mr Thomas said, "I'll discharge him conditionally, see what you can do for him will you? Give him some advice."

Mr Morgan nodded that he would and he and Alfred left. I wondered what advice Alfred would be given. Mine to him would have been to apply for official oldest-inhabitant status in the West End village where he lived.

which he complained of was made and published, of and concerning himself and that it was defamatory of the plaintiff and that the defendant was responsible for its publication to a third person or other people were defamatory of him and that defendants were responsible for publication. That had to be proved in a libel action unless it was admitted; in the present case defendants admitted that they published and printed the statement in this case, and so the plaintiff did not have to prove it.

THE BURDEN

The burden was on the plaintiff to establish the meaning of the words published, i.e. the innuendo. The burden was on the defendants to show that the phrase, "Jack meaning was not defamatory."

Whether the words complained of were defamatory of plaintiff or not was a question of fact entirely for the Jury and it had nothing to do with him, his Lordship said.

When the Jury came to consider their verdict a majority verdict was sufficient. The verdict could be unanimous, or 6-1, 5-2, or 4-3. They could return a verdict for the plaintiff against defendants or a verdict for the defendants. If they returned a verdict for the plaintiff then they had to assess damages.

On the question of damages, the Judge said that the Jury in assessing damages were entitled to look at the whole conduct of a defendant, from the time of publication down to the time they gave their verdict. They might consider what the defendant's conduct had been before action, after action and in Court during trial. They might also consider plaintiff's conduct in assessing damages. Damages were compensation to a plaintiff for injury to his reputation because of the publication of a defamatory statement.

The amount of damages was a matter entirely up to the Jury, his Lordship said. They might award nominal damages in only where no real injury was proved. "Malice" which might increase damages was a wrong feeling of motive existing in the minds of a defendant at the time of publication and actual injury was not necessary. The Judge said he had ruled in law there was insufficient evidence of actual malice in the defendants when they published the words complained of.

Where there was cross-examination of plaintiff as to facts incident outside the alleged libel, that evidence was only evidence for that purpose and not in mitigation of damages, he said.

NOT A DEFENCE

If a statement complained of was defamatory of plaintiff and a defendant published it, mistakenly thinking it was true, that was not a defence, though it might be material in mitigation of damages, the Judge said. A defendant's intention and motives in publishing a defamatory statement were immaterial except on the question of damages.

Explaining the law further, his Lordship said that actions of libel and slander were private remedies, the object of which was to repair the plaintiff for the private injury done to his rights and reputation by wrongful publication to a third person of false and defamatory statements concerning himself.

A libel was a false defamatory statement expressed or conveyed by written or printed words in some prominent form, published of and concerning plaintiff to a person other than the plaintiff without lawful justification or excuse, his Lordship said.

It was necessary, he went on, for a plaintiff in an action for libel or slander to show that the statement